

Cornelius Rufus Nelson
25 Bowditch Street
Fleet Street

THE
Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

[Vol. XXI.—NEW SERIES, No. 799.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, FEB. 20, 1861.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED... 5d.
STAMPED..... 6d.

POLYTECHNIC.—MR. RAMSDEN'S NEW
MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT ON OLD ENGLISH
SONGS and BALLADS, EVERY EVENING, at Eight.

LECTURES ON ASTRONOMY, illustrated by splendid Dia-
grams, on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at half-past
Two. All the other LECTURES, DISSOLVING VIEWS, &c.,
&c., continued.

The Laboratory is open for Analyses and Students.

NOTICE.—The INSTITUTION is OPEN to the INDUS-
TRIAL CLASSES EVERY SATURDAY EVENING on
PAYMENT of 6d. EACH, and the Directors are willing to
negotiate with Schools, and Religious and other Societies, for
the admission of numbers on the most liberal terms.

CAMBERWELL-GREEN CHAPEL.

The Rev. JOHN PILLANS (late of Perth) having accepted
the co-pastorate with the Rev. John Burnet, of the Church
and Congregation assembling in this place.

A RECOGNITION SERVICE will be held on FRIDAY EVEN-
ING, Feb. 22, 1861, to commence at half-past Six o'clock. The
Rev. Thomas Binney, Dr. Steane, Rev. J. H. Wilson, and
other Ministers, will take part in the Service.

THE VOTE by BALLOT SOCIETY.

MEMBERS—all Subscribers of One Shilling and upwards
yearly. Friends are requested to agitate in the provinces.

Applications for Petitions, Tracts, and Lectures, to be sent
to the undersigned, by whom Subscriptions will be received.

JOHN F. BONTEMS, Honorary Secretary.
Offices—5, Guildhall Chambers, London, E.C.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL,
HAVERSTOCK-HILL, near HAMPSTEAD.

THE NEXT ELECTION will occur in APRIL, when
THIRTY CHILDREN will be admitted.

Forms of application may be obtained at the Office. All
papers must be sent in before the 1st March.

CONTRIBUTIONS are earnestly solicited.

JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.
Office, 32, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

CHRISTIAN BLIND RELIEF SOCIETY.

The Committee of this Society earnestly APPEAL for AID.
There are at present upwards of two hundred pensioners on the
funds, but it is the anxious desire of the Committee to raise
this number to one thousand before the close of 1861. There
are several thousands of utterly destitute blind persons in this
country, who, from other afflictions in addition to their blind-
ness, or from having lost their sight late in life, are quite
unable to earn their daily bread; it is on behalf of such as
these the Society asks for HELP.

The mode of administering relief is by pensions of Half-
a-Crown per week, or by temporary relief of 5s. or 2s. 6d. per
month, until they can be placed permanently on the 2s. 6d.
per week list, which is accomplished by rotation. The
Society is desirous of extending relief, regardless of creed or
denomination, to every blind person of good moral character,
who shall possess the necessary qualifications—BLINDNESS
and WANT.

A SUBSCRIBER of One Guinea per annum has the privilege of
nominating a pensioner, who will be immediately placed on
the funds, if found to be a proper object of relief.

A DONATION of Ten Guineas constitutes a LIFE SUB-
SCRIBER.

SUBSCRIPTIONS or DONATIONS will be received by the
London and Westminster Bank, and its branches, or by H. E.
Gurney, Esq. (Overend, Gurney, and Co.), Lombard-street,
President of the East London Auxiliary; John Gurney Fry,
Esq., 14, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate, President of the
Parent Society.

DONATIONS or SUBSCRIPTIONS of a Guinea and upwards will
be acknowledged monthly in the "Nonconformist," and also
in the "Times."

Reports and all information may be obtained on application
to the Hon. Secretaries:—Mr. Cox, 100, Borough-road, S.; Mr.
Clark, 13a, John-street, Stepney, E.; Mr. Watson, 3, Bar-
tholomew-lane, E.C.

THE NATIONAL ART UNION.

Licensed by the Board of Trade.

PRESIDENT—His Grace the DUKE of HAMILTON.

SUBSCRIPTION—FIVE SHILLINGS.

HEAD OFFICE, 28, REGENT-STREET, LONDON, S.W.
(Three doors from Piccadilly).

A Subscription of Five Shillings constitutes Membership for
One Year; and every Member, for every Five Shillings
subscribed, shall have One Chance in obtaining a Painting or
other Work of Art at the Annual Meeting of the Society.

The Whole Amount of Subscriptions shall be expended on
Works of Art, after deducting the necessary expenses of Manage-
ment, and such a sum annually as the Council may from time
to time consider expedient for the purpose of forming a Reserve
Fund to meet contingencies.

ROBERT A. KIDSTON, Secretary.

CHARLES JAMES ROWE, Assistant-Secretary.

N.B.—The Drawing for Prizes will positively take place on
the 30th of May.

A CHRISTIAN LADY, of Education, Ex-
perience, and Active Habits, and who is fully conversant
with Household Economy, is REQUIRED for the Domestic
and General SUPERINTENDENCE of the BRITISH
and FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY'S TRAINING COLLEGE
for MISTRESSES at STOCKWELL. To a suitable Person a
liberal Salary will be offered.

Applications to be made by letter, stating age and other
particulars, to "The Secretary, British and Foreign School
Society, Borough-road, London, S.E."

TOTAL ABOLITION of CHURCH-RATES.

At the CONFERENCE of OPPONENTS of CHURCH-
RATES, held at FREEMASONS' HALL, Feb. 12, it was re-
solved:—

"That to meet the expenditure involved in the special
efforts already made, and which may be required to pass the
Church-rate Abolition Bill into law, a fund of 3,000l. be raised
and be placed at the disposal of the Committee now appointed."

PROMISED CONTRIBUTIONS OF £1 AND UPWARDS:—

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
Friends at Ashton	150	0	0	Mr. Buckley, Croydon	1	1	0
Rochdale	60	0	0	Mr. R. Dawbarn, jun.,			
G. Hadfield, Esq. M.P.	50	0	0	March			
Mr. Samuel Morley	50	0	0	Mr. T. Charlwood, East			
Mr. William Edwards	50	0	0	Grinstead			
Mr. Jas. Sidebotham,				Mr. Palmer, Reading			
Manchester	50	0	0	Mr. Gurney, St. Helens			
Mr. J. Leese, jun., do.	50	0	0	Mr. J. Green, Stanstead			
Mr. J. Spencer, do.	25	0	0	Mr. J. W. Carryer, New-			
Sir James Watts, do.	25	0	0	castle, Staffordshire			
Mr. W. Armitage, do.	25	0	0	Mr. Vernon, Dorchester			
Mr. A. Howarth, do.	20	0	0	Mr. Gowland, Clapham			
Mr. R. Rumney, do.	20	0	0	Mr. R. Forman,			
Mr. Sidebotham, jun. do.	20	0	0	Burton-on-Trent			
Mr. Henry Lee, do.	10	0	0	Mr. J. Milson, Reading			
Mr. W. Hinners, Farn-				Mr. Parson, Abingdon			
worth	25	0	0	Mr. J. Williams, Bir-			
James Heywood, Esq.,				mingham			
London	25	0	0	Mr. Ambrose Whibley,			
J. Kershaw, Esq. M.P.	25	0	0	Sittingbourne			
Mr. Edwd. Backhouse,				Mr. T. Chamberlain,			
Sunderland	20	0	0	Windsor			
Mr. Cockerell, London	10	10	0	Rev. Dr. Acworth,			
Hon. Mrs. Thompson,				Bradford			
Prior Park, Bath	10	10	0	Mr. Davies, Pontypool			
Mr. Colman, Norwich	10	10	0	Mr. T. M. Whittaker,			
Mr. J. Colman, London	10	10	0	Blackheath			
Mr. Pease, Darlington	10	0	0	Rev. W. James, Bristol			
W. Scholesfield, Esq.,				Rev. J. Fox, Man-			
M.P.	10	0	0	chester			
Mr. C. Curling, London	10	0	0	Mr. Leonard, Clifton			
Friends at Swansea	20	0	0	Rev. E. White, London			
T. Hankey, Esq. M.P.	5	0	0	Mr. J. Bagnall, Car-			
Rawlins & Son, Liver-				marthen			
pool	5	5	0	Mr. E. Clarke, Wal-			
Mr. Peck, Hazlewood	5	5	0	thamstow			
Mr. Alexander, Ipswich	5	0	0	Mr. Richard Ellis,			
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Mr. Simpson, Preston	5	0	0	Mr. S. J. J. Gayton,			
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ford	5	0	0	Rev. S. Knill, Troop			
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Rev. Dr. Hoby, Twick-				Mr. Maddock, Burslem			
enham	2	2	0	Rev. J. H. Hitchens,			
Mr. Lakeman Brixham	2	2	0	London			
Mr. E. Swaine, London	2	2	0	Mr. T. Barry, Brill			
Mr. J. Candlish, Sun-				Rev. J. Thomas, Swan-			
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Rev. J. Viney, Highgate	2	2	0	Rev. J. H. Rutherford,			
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teridge	2	2	0	Mr. Newman, Louth			
Mr. Wherry, Wisbeach	2	2	0	Mr. Wallace, Ipswich			
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Rev. I. Lord, Birming-				Mr. Prentice, Ipswich			
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ampton	2	2	0	Mr. Joseph Reynolds,			
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Mr. James Edwards,			Bradford.	1	0 0
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London	1	0 0	Mr. Smith, Bradford.	1	0 0

CONTRIBUTIONS will be received by Olding, Sharpe, and Co.,
29, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, or by the Treasurer or
Secretary, at the Committee-room, 2, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet-street.
It is requested that remittances may be made payable to the
Treasurer.

WILLIAM SCHOLEFIELD, Chairman.
CHARLES CURLING, Treasurer.
N. T. LANGRIDGE, Secretary.

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE for the
ABOLITION of CHURCH-RATES sit daily, from two
to five o'clock, at Fendall's Hotel, Palace-yard, Westminster.

WANTED, a GOVERNESS, in a respect-
able Farm House, to Educate FOUR CHILDREN,
under twelve years of age; capable of giving a good English
Education, and of teaching Music, French, and Drawing.

Apply, post paid, to J. B., Post-office, Horsington, near
Wincanton, Somerset.

N.B.—None but Nonconformists need apply.

REQUIRED in a SELECT ESTABLISH-
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of Junior Pupils. She would receive Lessons from Masters,
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Address, "Beta," Post-office, Basingstoke.

WANTED, a SITUATION for a YOUNG
LADY as COMPANION to a Lady. Would make her-
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WANTED, an Experienced FEMALE, to
TAKE CHARGE of a small BOOKSELLING,
STATIONERY, and FANCY BUSINESS in the Country. A
Member of a Christian Church preferred.

Apply to Hibberd and Son, Tisbury, Wilts.

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TO CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS.—The
Parents of a well-educated YOUTH, sixteen years of age,
are desirous of placing him as an APPRENTICE in the family
of a first-class Chemist and Druggist, where a religious training
would accompany his acquirement of a knowledge of the busi-
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an efficient COUNTERMAN, not less than Twenty-five
years of age. Must understand the Provision Trade. Also, a
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Christian principles, and members of Dissenting Churches, pre-
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Apply to Mr. Nicholson, Grocer, Tunbridge-wells.

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—A YOUNG MAN, of business habits, aged Twenty-six,
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not so much an object as a permanent situation.

Address, Henry Bates, 17, Ellis-square, Amelia-street, Wal-
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—WANTED, by a YOUNG MAN, a SITUATION as
COUNTERMAN or ASSISTANT in a Warehouse.

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WANTED, a good DRAPERY BUSINESS,
Returning from 4,000l. to 5,000l. per annum.

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STATIONERS.—JOHN GRAY, Valuer to the Trade, has
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TRANSFER the old-established and well-known BUSINESS
of the late Mr. JOHN W. SHOWELL, of Birmingham. The
trade is well kept up in all branches—returns rather on the
increase—the Printing Plant is very complete—the Stationery
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Address, Mr. Gray, Valuer to the Trade, Croydon, S.

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Conducted by Mr. VERNEY.
Sound Education on moderate terms, in a healthy locality, eighteen miles from town.
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Assisted by the Rev. C. G. Rowe, and eminent Professors.

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Conducted by Mr. J. MARSH, assisted by English and French Resident Masters.

The course of instruction pursued in the above Establishment has been eminently successful under the present Principal for Twenty Years.

The training is especially adapted to prepare Pupils for Mercantile pursuits, including Latin, French, Drawing, Music, and Superior Penmanship. Mr. Marsh's pupils prepared the Finest Specimens of Penmanship and Drawing in the World's Exhibition of 1851. See report of "London Illustrated News." References may be made to the Rev. Dr. Hoby, Twickenham; Rev. J. Denney, Edmonton; Rev. C. Vince, Birmingham; Rev. P. Cornford, Luton; Rev. W. Monk, M.A., Cambridge; W. Johnson, Esq., F.R.A.S., Leicester; and Parents of Pupils in all the Midland Counties.

Terms, inclusive, Twenty-two Guineas per annum under Twelve years of age; above Twelve years, Twenty-four Guineas. This sum includes Tuition, Books, and Washing. Latin, French, Music, Two Guineas each.

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FIVE PER CENT. on Sums for fixed periods; or, according to the amount, at from Seven to Thirty days' notice. Three per Cent. at Call.
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ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS AND FROM ANY CAUSE,

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NO EXTRA PREMIUM FOR VOLUNTEERS' ONE PERSON in every TWELVE insured is injured yearly by accident.

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Annual Income £40,000.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION.

W. J. VIAN, Secretary.

64, Cornhill, E.C., January, 1861.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND LIFE ASSURANCE FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

Established 1854.

CHURCH OFFICES—27, TAVISTOCK-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN, LONDON.

SECRETARY—W. RENDALL, Esq.

PROVIDENT—A. H. HIGGINS, L.R.C.P., &c., &c.

FOR VOLUNTEERS.—Mutual System of Accidental Assurance. With Profits. A person, aged 30 next birthday, by a yearly payment of 5*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*, can secure 100*l.* at death; and should that event occur in consequence of any accident, except upon a railway, an additional 50*l.* would be paid by the society. If death be the result of railway accident, the sum of 100*l.* would be paid over and above the amount of the policy. In case of illness arising from accident, an allowance of 2*l.* per week would be made, without diminishing the amount assured.

FOR MECHANICS.—A member, between 25 and 30 years of age, may, by payment of 2*s.* 11*d.* every calendar month, secure to himself medical attendance and medicine, 10*s.* per week during inability to work, arising from sickness or disablement from accident, and 10*l.* at death.

FOR SMALL TRADESMEN.—Table of Monthly Payments to secure the undermentioned sums at death, whenever it may happen.

NOTE.—A corresponding additional amount must be paid for every additional sum assured.

Age	£10	£20	£25	£5
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
20	4 4	0 8	0 10	1 8
25	6 4	0 9	0 11	1 10
30	0 5	0 10	1 1	2 2
35	0 6	1 0	1 4	2 6
40	0 7	1 2	1 6	3 0
45	0 8	1 4	1 8	3 4
50	0 10	1 8	2 1	4 2
55	1 0	2 0	2 6	5
60	1 3	2 6	3 1	6 2

Agents wanted. Terms liberal.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH
SEE THAT YOU GET IT,
as inferior kinds are often substituted.

COALS.—Best Sunderland, 27*s.*, Newcastle or Hartlepool, 26*s.*; best Silkestone, 24*s.*; Coke, per chaldron, 18*s.*

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COALS.—By Screw and Railway.—HIGH-BURY and KINGSLAND COAL DEPOTS.—LEA and CO.'S PRICE for HETTON and LAMTON WALLSEND, the best House Coal is 27*s.*, direct from the Collieries by screw-steamers; Hartlepool, 26*s.*; best small, 18*s.*; Silkestone, 25*s.*; second, 23*s.*; best Clay Cross, 23*s.*; second, 22*s.*; Barnsley, 20*s.*; Hartley's, 20*s.* 0*d.* per ton, net cash. Delivered screened, to any part of London.—All orders to be forwarded to LEA and CO., Chief Offices, North London Railway Station, Highbury, Islington, or Kingsland. N.B. No agents employed.

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Particulars to Messrs. Winter and Co., Reversionary Property Offices, 12, Pall-mall East, will meet attention.

* * Wills Searched, and Legatees' Claims Investigated.

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Established A.D. 1700.

DEANE'S—CELEBRATED TABLE CUTLERY.

	Table	Dessert	Carvers.
Finest Ivory Handles,	33 <i>s.</i>	28 <i>s.</i>	11 <i>s.</i>
Medium "	23 <i>s.</i>	18 <i>s.</i>	7 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
Good "	16 <i>s.</i>	12 <i>s.</i>	5 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>

DEANE'S—Electro Plated Spoons and Forks.

	Table	Dessert	T.e.
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Forks	38 <i>s.</i>	29 <i>s.</i>	—
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Eccliaastical Affairs.

THE CABINET AND CHURCH-RATES.

Is the abolition of Church-rates to be treated this Session as a distinctive political tenet of the Liberal party? There can be no doubt that a vast majority of the Liberal members will be found voting "Aye" with Sir John Trelawny. In this majority, it is highly probable that we shall see the names of most of Her Majesty's Ministers. But should the Cabinet come to the conclusion that what may suffice to save their own personal consistency in regard to this question, will also suffice to keep their general supporters well in the ranks during the chance conflicts of the present Session, we make bold to assure them they will be woefully mistaken. They know, better indeed than we do, that their position is insecure. They may not know, perhaps, what we now distinctly submit to them as a caution, that with the course they may determine to pursue in regard to the Church-rates Abolition Bill, the stability of their Administration through the Session, or their not distant migration to the other side of the Speaker's chair, is inevitably connected. We venture to predict, with the utmost moral certainty, that this question will be, not directly and immediately, but indirectly and before the lapse of many weeks, the tie which shall bind together the Liberal party in Parliament, or the cause of its disruption and fall from power.

We imagine that Ministers themselves can hardly be blind to the fact that their own existence, as a Cabinet, is staked upon their conduct in regard to this matter. Their Conservative opponents have been steadily gaining upon them ever since the dissolution of the last Parliament. Why? Simply because the present Government have chosen to steer a course which has taken them into a region of stagnant atmosphere. There is scarcely a breeze to fill their sails. The trade-winds of Reform they somehow or other managed to miss, and it is no longer available for them. Non-intervention in the affairs of Italy has stood them in good stead for a season—but besides that it is equally or almost equally at the service of their opponents, it may be expected presently to die away. A good understanding with France, were it felt to be dependent upon keeping the existing Ministry in power, might, perhaps, help them to wear round some of the rocks ahead—but their own tone in reference to this point has become uncertain, shifty, and suspicious. In all other respects, they and the Conservatives are subject to the same stream of influences. The one popular gale to which they might hoist their sails, and so far outstrip their adversaries as to place them in at least temporary safety, is the abolition of Church-rates; and it is the only one capable of putting a distance between their own barque and that which is almost alongside of it. Do they mean to neglect it?

We ask the question in utter ignorance of their intentions—but we ask it hopefully.

Do they mean to neglect it? We will explain what we mean by the inquiry. It is always known in the House of Commons, by a sort of infallible instinct, when the Government cares, and when it does not care, about the issue of a question not under their own management. Every official vote may be recorded in its favour, and yet the secret influence of the Administration, or of the heads of it, may render success all but impossible. When, for example, the junior Lord of the Treasury gives a number of members whose seats are secure against the breath of public opinion, but whose votes are most handsomely placed at the disposal of the Cabinet, to understand that they are free to absent themselves from a division should they be so inclined, or when, without going even so far as this, he refuses to make any sign, it is reasonably inferred that, however the members of the Government may vote, the Government, as such, would not be displeased at the defeat of the measure. Still more certain is it that there is indifference, if not covert hostility, at head-quarters, when a few of the thick-and-thin supporters of the Ministry conspire together to adopt a course the object of which is to place in the way of the very Bill which their leaders ostensibly support a fatal obstacle to its success. These subordinate defections and bye-plots never make their appearance in Parliament save when the Government is known to be not in earnest. We could illustrate this by references to the treatment of Lord John Russell's Reform Bill last Session. There are more ways of defeating a measure than by voting against it. There is a negative as well as a positive mode of getting rid of irksome questions. Well, what we should like to know, and what we are watching for with earnest expectation is, whether Ministers will allow the majority with which we confidently expect that they will individually vote to be thus diminished. Or do they mean to treat the Abolition of Church-rates as they have already treated Parliamentary Reform, by practically saying "What is that to us? see you to that," and letting it float down the stream as best it can?

We cannot believe that this, or anything akin to this, will be the course adopted by the Palmerston Government in reference to Sir John Trelawny's Bill. But should it be so, we can tell them what they may expect to happen. Their individual votes in support of the measure will not save them. We think we can put our finger upon a number of constituencies who will instantly give their representatives to understand that they need not trouble themselves in future to protect from defeat and dispersion a Liberal Ministry which cares not to identify itself with a single Liberal measure. "Let them go" will best express the feeling which will promptly find its way from large boroughs, and many small ones too, into the precincts of the House. The indifference which the Cabinet will have chosen, on this incredible hypothesis, to mete out to what the constituencies most value, will be rendered back into its bosom in reference to its own continuance in office. If they do not care to help on the objects which the Liberals out-of-doors have signified as important to them, why should the Liberals out-of-doors desire their representatives to keep these men in power? They will not be guilty of any such foolish generosity. The consequence would be that a large minority of the Parliamentary Liberal party would nurse a feeling of utter carelessness as to the side of the House on which they sit. Disaffection would eat out their heart. Would the fact remain a secret? Would not the Conservative leader instantly become cognisant of it? Would he not quickly submit to the House a question skilfully framed with a view to send into the same lobby the whole body of Conservatives plus some forty or fifty independent members who can get nothing in the shape of Liberalism out of their own Government? The question of Church-rates abolition is the last card left in the hands

of Ministers to play. Should they throw away that, as they have done many others, we venture to tell them that their doom is sealed.

We put the issue thus plainly before them, not for their sakes chiefly, but for that of their most thorough-paced party supporters. These latter attach a much higher degree of importance to the right of sitting behind the Treasury bench than do most others. We will not ask the reason why; the fact itself is notorious. And yet these are precisely the very men who are most likely to sap the very foundation of a Liberal Government, and presently will most loudly bewail its fall. If they are conspiring to expose Sir J. Trelawny's Bill to defeat, they are actually preparing all the materials for an explosion which will render their much-coveted position untenable. They are doing their best, blind moles that they are, to pierce through the embankment which keeps Liberalism in one compact body. Mr. Disraeli will watch their self-annihilating movements with eager anticipation. They are playing his game to perfection. Their burrowing is precisely what he wants, for he knows very well that it is disintegrating the party, and will be followed anon by a fatal disruption. Yes! they are digging the grave of the Palmerston Administration, singing at their work as if they were going to bury only Church-rates Abolition. Will nobody forewarn these busybodies that if they can but succeed in frustrating the hopes of Liberal constituencies in regard to Sir John Trelawny's Bill, they will by that very success have signed the death-warrant of the Liberal Administration?

And now, having discharged our duty in stating in unmistakable terms what we are certain would soon result from a mistaken course of the Liberal party on this question, we cannot conclude without expressing our conviction that, so far as the Government are concerned, that course will be avoided. We are without information, it is true; but we rely on their sagacity. We do not demand of them that they shall make the Abolition of Church-rates a Cabinet question, but we can hardly conceive it possible that they should fail to regard it as a question the disposal of which will materially affect, for good or for evil, the position of the Parliamentary party on which they lean for support. Taking it for granted that they will so regard it, we will also assume that their treatment of it will be auxiliary rather than obstructive. The promoters of the Abolition Bill have not left them much to do, but that little they will do, we trust, with an energy befitting the occasion.

THE RECENT ANTI-CHURCH-RATE CONFERENCE.

Impressive as were the character and proceedings of the Conference of last week, the full extent of its significance can be appreciated only after an examination of the printed list of those who were present. It appears that no fewer than 790 persons attended, and, what is still more important, they came from as many as about 330 places, exclusive of London. If the invitations to the abolitionists of the metropolis had not been sparingly issued, the Hall would have been filled to repletion; but not many more than 100 of the London public were present. The gathering, therefore, was, as it was intended it should be, one representing the opinion of the provinces. There is scarcely a town of importance which does not figure in the list, and even counties so distant as Durham, Northumberland, and Westmoreland in the north, and Devonshire in the west, sent representatives. The zeal which prevailed is indicated by such a fact as that nine gentlemen travelled from Swansea—300 miles distant, and if all those who had applied for cards of admission had attended, instead of being prevented at the eleventh hour, above 1,000 would have been present.

On the assumption that the country delegates spent on an average 3*l.* each in travelling and other expenses, the cost of the Conference would consider-

ably exceed 2,000*l.*, to which is to be added the 1,100*l.* for subscriptions announced in the room. As those who attended showed so eager a disposition to make sacrifices on behalf of the cause of Abolition, we feel sure that absent friends will be conscious of the duty of doing their share of the work, by assisting with promptitude to raise the sum of money for which the Conference Committee ask, to carry on the struggle.

One other fact may be added as showing the degree of organisation to which the Church-rate Abolitionists have attained, and that is, the bringing together of this great assembly without public advertisement, and simply by means of correspondence during less than a month. Never, we suppose, in the history of political agitation has such a body of earnest men been brought together with such facility, and, when together, displayed such high moral discipline, combined with resolute determination and unquenchable ardour.

Notwithstanding that a numerous staff were engaged until a late hour on Tuesday night in preparing the list which has appeared in our columns, some omissions and mistakes occurred. These, for the sake of completeness, we now supply or rectify:—

NAMES OMITTED.

Brown, Mr. J., Prospect House, Acworth	Jones, Rev. J., Broseley
Boorman, Mr. S., Tenterden	Jacob, Rev. J., Swansea
Browne, Mr. J. W., Warminster	Kearley, Mr., Walthamstow
Carlisle, Rev. T., Kennington	Laughton, Mr. J., London
Charles, Mr. W., Penrose, Abergavenny	Morgan, Mr. W. F., Warminster
Carson, Mr. W. H., Warminster	Morten, Mr. J.
Elderton, Mr. E. M., Merthyr-Tydfil	Oakley, Mr. T.
Epps, John, M.D., London	Oulton, Mr. W. W., Chelsea
Fick, Mr. J.	Richard, Rev. H., London
Fislay, Mr. J., London	Reynolds, Mr. J., Maidenhead
Good, Mr.	Rinard, Mr. H., London
Jones, Mr. J., Dinglestone	Smythe, Rev. J. T.
	Stent, Rev. J., London
	Savage, Mr.
	Saunders, Mr. J., Stone
	Syckelmores, Mr.
	Yale, Rev. W. M., Broseley

CORRECTIONS.

Aldcock, Mr. T. P., read Adcock	Marley, Rev. E., London
Chadwick, Mr. W., Holloway, read Arkey	read Morley, Rev. E., Brompton
Davies, Rev. D., The Field, read Therfield	Macwilliam, Mr. W. B., read Rev. W. B.
Hill, Rev. J. O., Heatherfield, read Heford	Offer, Mr. G., read Offer
Hewett, Rev. S., London, read Mr. —, Bexley	Pease, J., Esq., London, read Darlington
Hinners, Mr. W., Manchester, read Farnworth	Paleper, Mr., read Palliser
Jones, Mr. E., Ipswich, read Rev. E.	Tebbutt, Rev. W., read Mr. W.
Lewis, Rev. J., Kensington, read Rev. W. G.	Toller, Rev. W., read Rev. T.
Mason, Rev. J., Broseley, read Jones, Rev. E.	Clifton, Guilebro', read Clifton
	Green, Mr. J., Eppingham, read Uppingham

THE CHURCH-RATE QUESTION AND THE LATE CONFERENCE.

(From the *Times*.)

Here, then, is an ancient law, or supposed law, obeyed here, and set at naught there; a bond of unity felt here, broken with impunity and almost unconsciously there; a burden endured here, and cast off there. So far as regards this one matter, alleged to be of the highest importance, England is not one, but twelve thousand Englands, governed not only by Acts of Parliament, but by vestry acts. What is more, it is always open to any one parish to change the law under which it lives, and be a law to itself. A dozen tradesmen and farmers may anywhere join to put the parish on a new constitutional basis, and, according to the language we sometimes hear, into a very heretical state. Where powers so mighty are vested in such local, and otherwise insignificant, bodies, one may be proud to reflect what a school of self-government and statesmanship may exist in every parish in this country. Village Hampdens and Cromwells, Latimers and Ridelys, Wickliffes, and every variety of Reformers in Church and in State, may be growing up around us in the little nurseries of agitation provided by the present state of the law on Church-rates. In ten thousand parishes anybody may conceive the grand idea of emancipating his neighbours from a superstitious tribute, and an emblem of religious bondage. A majority of one will suffice to deliver his parish, and add one more triumph to the cause of civil and religious liberty. True, the process may not be agreeable. The agitation may ruffle some tempers, and estrange some friends; but what are these incidents to a man once possessed with heroic designs? So obvious is the gain of the present state of things to the great cause of social revolution and the interests of Dissent, that we almost wonder at Dissenters taking the trouble they do to get the rate repealed altogether.

(From the *Daily News*.)

Looking at the various elements of national power—the wealth, local influence, social positions, moral worth, and general weight of character so efficiently represented at the conference, it must be pronounced a great success. Each delegate spoke and voted on behalf of a wide area of local influence, including, in most cases, a far larger body of electors than the majority of borough members represent. Such a meeting shows that the Abolitionist party are not only as energetic, united, and confident as ever, but that they are determined to meet, by a prompt and vigorous movement, the reactionary efforts of their opponents. . . . It is quite time, therefore, for the Abolitionists and their friends to use every possible means for putting an end to the miserable conflict. Constituencies must act on their representatives, and make them feel that the question is one of vital importance. It becomes the duty of Liberal electors in every town

and borough throughout the kingdom to test the various candidates on this point, and no member ought to be returned by a Liberal constituency who will not pledge himself to vote for the immediate and total abolition of the rate. This is the shortest and surest method of dealing with the question, and the time has come for its general adoption.

(From the *Morning Star*.)

An Anti-Church-rate conference, five hundred strong, overflowing with determination and defiance, is the appropriate response to Mr. Disraeli's cry of "No surrender!" There was no blustering talk and no lack of practical counsel. It was quietly resolved to support Sir John Trelawny's bill by direct and persevering action upon Parliament—to take no heed of any threat of resistance or offer of compromise—and to raise three thousand pounds for carrying on the agitation. A splendid example is this of the advantage, in political action, of union upon a well-defined principle. These men stand thus firmly shoulder to shoulder, because their feet are planted upon the broad strong basis of an intelligible, self-consistent idea. They are divided from their antagonists by no wavy, shifting line of interests and expedients, but by the sharp, clear, right line of equity. That which they claim is not exemption from a burden, but recognition as equals. Their grievance is not pecuniary, but political and religious. They desire the abolition of Church-rates for much the same reason that working men desire the suffrage. They resent an indignity rather than rebel against a hardship. In fact, it is the theory embodied in the rate which they are determined to abolish—the theory of Episcopalian ascendancy over other denominations of Christians. This being the case, no disguise or transfer or diminution of the impost will at all satisfy them. Nothing short of its uncompensated abolition will appease their obstinate discontent. It cannot be said that they are unreasonable in this respect, seeing that their opponents are actuated by the obverse sentiment.

(From the *Spectator*.)

The ultimate compromise, we feel convinced, must be based on some such principle as this: the immediate and total abolition of the Church-rate, and the transfer of the churches to the care of the Board of Works. Let them be repaired, as post-offices and palaces are repaired, as State buildings, at the charge of the State. The annual strife, the permanent bitterness, which springs from a religious squabble for a tax will then be at an end, and with the pressure on individuals the agitation will die out. The sternest of reformers will scarcely raise a national ferment against a minute charge in the estimates paid out of taxes the total bulk of which will not be perceptibly enlarged. The service fees can be paid for by the congregation, or, if that be objectionable, by an infinitesimal rent for pews. Nor can a Nonconformist, really true to his principles, object to the State maintenance of State buildings. If in earnest, he believes that his denomination will one day be universal and supreme, in that case he may claim the right, as he will assuredly exercise the power, to occupy at once the buildings so carefully preserved for his reversion.

(From the *London Review*.)

We would interpose as peace-makers. The tax amounts to about two-and-sixpence a year. This may not press on the Dissenter's pocket; but he says it pierces his conscience to the quick. It does not contribute to the Churchman's exchequer anything worth thinking about, and to let it drop does not necessarily afflict the most sensitive conscience of dean, bishop, or archbishop. Let the quarrel cease by concession on the side of the greatest. The Dissenter will not give up his conscience—let the Church give up her half-crown.

(From the *Patriot*.)

The bill for the total and immediate abolition will, we believe, pass the Commons at a comparatively early period. Beyond that it is useless now to speculate—that the vessel will be floated over the bar of the House of Lords (to use the simile now in such vogue), is not to be expected; but it is scarcely possible for this Session to pass away without an indication of the manner in which the final result will presently be reached. Either the Church party will show that they have learnt the wisdom of withdrawing from a contest whose continuance must be disastrous to them, or the Ministry will resolve to take the matter unreservedly in hand, as the only means of conciliating public support, or the necessity for Parliamentary Reform will be made so palpable as to rouse the country thoroughly on that subject.

(From the *Freeman*.)

Come what will, however, the meeting of yesterday is an unmistakable proof that Church-rates must soon be abolished. Such a vast body of the most energetic Liberals from all parts of the country cannot be trifled with. The present Government must support them, or fall for want of their support. The Ministerial leaders of the Liberal party have all declared in favour of abolition; they cannot retract with honour; they cannot appease their adversaries by chilling their friends; they can command the votes of all their own party, and probably those of a large number of moderate men, who are anxious for a settlement and peace, and who see no other way to it than that of abolition—and it will be strange if they do not now, for political reasons, throw themselves earnestly into the struggle. This year they have not, with a whole Session before them, brought forward a single measure out of which they can make political capital with their own party and the public. The Church-rate contest offers itself to them. With such certainty of strengthening themselves, if they show but a hearty zeal for their friends on this subject; with such a challenge as the Liberal party has had from Mr. Disraeli, can they be so foolish as to court overthrow by discouraging their friends, and by shrinking from conflict with the Great Hebrew?

(From the *British Standard*.)

Were it our lot to occupy a seat on the Episcopal bench, we should move every power within the range of our influence to put an end to Church-rates, not merely for the sake of society at large, but of the Established Church, which is always a loser by a contest, whether in a minority or a majority; but, in the case of the latter, the loss is really greater. It alienates, embitters, exasperates the minority, and awakes unquenchable hostility against the Church. Were the power of making a rate, for twenty-five years, to be taken from Churchmen, and given to Dissenters, and exercised by them, it would go far to work their destruction, and treble the number of the Episcopal Church.

(From the *Westonian Times*.)

This simple truth is, that Wesleyan Methodism holds the balance of ecclesiastical opinion. The Methodists

at large, and especially the Old Connexion, can, at any time, when they will, turn the scale on any question of Church and Dissent. Thanks to Messrs. Osborn and Bunting for putting an end to the armed neutrality of fifty years. Those two gentlemen have spoken their minds, all of us can speak ours. Hence a strong Methodist contingent in Tuesday's Conference; hence the co-action of Methodists in the boroughs and parishes in making their members toe the mark, and in upsetting the churchwardens and their rates; hence, above all, the Methodist Declaration against Church-rates, signed already by more than 10,000 names, and which, if need be, might easily be signed by ten times more. The Lord's Methodist witnesses were candid enough to acknowledge that the great reason why the Wesleyan Conference did not come out in favour of Church-rates, was, that it might provoke Methodist people to come over against them. How correct the prognostication may now be seen. Two over-zealous gentlemen, comforting a handful of Peas, temporal and spiritual, with agreeable sentiments on behalf of the Establishment, have proved all that was needed to bring out the fact, that neither Baptists nor Independents are more decidedly opposed to the exclusive pretensions and intolerable exactions of the State Church, than is every sect of the people called Methodists.

(From the *West Surrey Times*.)

If the existing Government desire to continue in office throughout the present session, they must do something for which the people will be grateful. Their treachery, in the matter of reform, has detached from their ranks thousands of earnest and influential men; and it can only be, by yielding some measure on which large masses of our countrymen have set their minds as earnestly as on reform itself, that they can hope to retain their hold upon the affections of the people. That measure, we need scarcely say, is the Abolition of Church-rates. Hitherto, the Church-rate question has been an open one in the Ministry. The Government must make it a Cabinet question; and by an earnest—if not an honest—support of it, swell the tide so high as to carry the measure successfully over the bar of the House of Lords. This they will do, if they wish to remain in office.

(From the *Leeds Mercury*.)

It is now for the opponents of the impost to carry out the campaign thus auspiciously begun. The same evening, after the conference had separated, Mr. Hubbard introduced into the Commons his bill of compromise. But its purport was known beforehand, and it had not been thought worth discussion. The phrase so forcibly applied in Tuesday's *Times* to the rate, applies also to any "claim for exemption." It is a "symbol of subjection," and we will have none of it.

(From the *Manchester Examiner*.)

Nobody could have anticipated two years ago that Church-rates would so soon become an exciting topic. Then it was a bore to write about them, and probably a still greater bore to read what was written. All that is changed. It is not quite clear what our Church friends intend doing; and, what is more, they do not know themselves. The champions of the rate are all at sixes and sevens. In the midst of such confusion, we can appreciate at least the simplicity of Sir John Trelawny's bill. Abolish Church-rates unconditionally and at once. This is at least tangible. Does anybody for a moment believe that it would injure the Church? Would a single fabric fall into decay, or a single congregation be scattered, for the want of money to pay for lighting and cleaning? The supposition is absurd. It would be easy to show that the opponents of abolition are the worst enemies of the Church; they are, at least, its most mischievous friends.

(From the *Sheffield Independent*.)

If the three Church committees which are now getting up pro-Church-rate petitions all over the country were wise, they would say, "Let us put out the little fire before it seizes upon the main body of the edifice." But they keep off those who would extinguish it, and let it burn on at the risk of allowing it to become an overwhelming conflagration. We believe, however, that they will be saved from the consequences of their own madness. The best friends of the Church are those who would abolish Church-rates.

(From the *Bristol Mercury*.)

Under any circumstances, the overthrow of the obnoxious tax is drawing nigh, and if the country chooses to exhibit a little earnestness in the matter, it is highly probable that the Lords will see the desirability of ending the controversy before the termination of the present session. Whilst Church-rates exist, the loss to the Church, as regards the affection and reverence of the community, is as incalculable as her pecuniary gain is trumpery and worthless; and he is the worst enemy of the Establishment who would suffer the prevailing exasperation to be increased and strengthened by a refusal of simple justice.

(From the *Norfolk News*.)

We appeal from hysterical Churchmen to manly, thinking Churchmen, and ask, "Who's pulling down the Church?" They know, and we know. It is not the Dissenters, theirs is a mission of liberation; but it is the Church itself that is working the destruction in it of all that can be destroyed. It is passing through a state of disintegration, like other substances that have become corrupt.

(From the *Suffolk Chronicle*.)

It is alleged that the House of Lords have frightened the Government out of their Reform Bill—if they hope to do the same with Church-rate abolitionists, they will be grievously mistaken. Their motto is "no compromise," and they are not the men to turn recreant when the battle is nearly won. They have toiled hard thus far—a little more patient endurance, and their prolonged struggle will be crowned with success.

(From the *Western Times*.)

Let us grant Bishop Phillpotts's premise—that the union of State and Church is to be maintained for ever—wherein does the maintenance of the Church-rate affect that union? We say that it is wholly independent of that union. The Church-rate is a voluntary tax, which the State, by its Law Courts, has declared shall never be imposed on any parish but by the will of the majority of the parishioners in vestry assembled. Where there is no majority willing and voting the rate no rate is imposed; and in that case, there is no union of Church and State in that parish, according to my Lord Phillpotts. We say that it is as plain as the way to parish church that the rate has nothing whatever to do with the union, but to embarrass it. It is but a stepchild, and no true offspring of a virtuous religious union, and if Bishop Phill-

potts were a religious man he would see it only as a scandal to the Church, and a stumbling-block in the way of the faithful.

(From the *Newcastle Guardian*.)

The Conference, in one of its resolutions, specially urges upon the electors the paramount importance of making such representations to their members as will secure their votes for Sir John Trelawny's Bill on every division. We hope this recommendation will be received and acted upon.

ECCLIASTICAL MEASURES IN PARLIAMENT.

The Qualification for Offices Bill, which stands for second reading at the noon sitting of the House of Commons this day (Wednesday), bears the names of Mr. Hadfield, Sir Morton Peto, Mr. Kershaw, and Mr. Baines. The measure is described as "A Bill to render it unnecessary to make and subscribe certain Declarations as a Qualification for Offices and Employments"; and the preamble sets forth that the declarations now required and proposed to be repealed are those contained in the acts abolishing the Test Acts (9 George IV. c. 17), and for relieving Quakers, Jews, &c. (1 and 2 Vic., c. 5, c. 15, and c. 52). The enacting clause is as follows:—

It shall not be obligatory for any person who shall hereafter be placed, elected, or chosen in or to the office of Mayor, Alderman, Recorder, Bailiff, Town Clerk, or Common Councilman, or in or to any office or magistracy, or place, trust, or employment relating to the government of any county, city, corporation, borough, or cinque-port within England and Wales or the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, either before or upon or after his admission into any of the aforesaid offices or trusts, or for any person who shall hereafter be admitted into any office or employment, or who shall accept from her Majesty, her heirs and successors, any patent, grant, or commission, either before or upon or after his admission to any office, employment, or place of trust, or his acceptance of any patent, grant, or commission, to make and subscribe any declaration prescribed by any of the said acts.

The *Record* is attempting to raise a great hubbub about this measure, which is described as "a part and parcel of the 'Liberation' scheme of exorcising all recognition of religion from public offices and employments." If our contemporary will turn to a Parliamentary file it will discover, if not already aware, that this measure has twice passed the House of Commons with the assent of Government, and almost without opposition from any quarter, and that it was supported by Government in the House of Lords, although Lord Derby's influence last session prevailed to obtain its rejection.

To-day, also, the Trustees of Charities Bill, introduced by Mr. Dillwyn, stands for second reading. In this case also, the *Record*, in its horror of the Liberation Society, has again been betrayed into error. The present measure is not the "Schools" Bill rejected last session, but a Charities Bill, supplementary to the Charity Commission Act which was at the same time passed, without opposition, through both Houses. That act provided that the Charity Commission should not (unless so required by the founder) exclude persons from being trustees of charities on the ground merely of their religious belief. It was not within the scope of the act to provide that the Court of Chancery should not exclude persons on the same ground. The act is also open to the possible construction that religious belief may still be one objection among others, and may in fact serve as a sufficient makeweight to involve the exclusion of a trustee. The present bill provides simply, with the saving as to founders' provisions, that persons shall not be ineligible as trustees on the ground of their belief. It is probable that Mr. Dillwyn's bill is opposed under misapprehension. At all events, it has been introduced with the sanction of Government.

THE EPISCOPAL BENCH AND THE "ESSAYS AND REVIEWS."

The Rev. W. R. Fremantle, of Claydon Rectory, has received the following reply to an address presented to the Archbishop of Canterbury. Appended to the letter are the signatures of all of the Archbishops and Bishops of the provinces of Canterbury and York, the only name lacking being that of Worcester, who is as yet unconsecrated:—

Lambeth, February 12, 1861.

Reverend Sir,—I have taken the opportunity of meeting many of my episcopal brethren in London, to lay your address before them.

They unanimously agree with me in expressing the pain it has given them that any clergymen of our Church should have published such opinions as those concerning which you have addressed us.

We cannot understand how these opinions can be held consistently with an honest subscription to the formularies of our Church, with many of the fundamental doctrines of which these appear to us essentially at variance.

Whether the language in which these views are expressed is such as to make their publication an act which could be visited in the Ecclesiastical Courts, or to justify the synodical condemnation of the book which contains them, is still under our gravest consideration. But our main hope is our reliance on the blessing of God, on the continued and increasing earnestness with

which we trust that we, and the clergy of our several dioceses, may be enabled to teach and preach that good deposit of sound doctrine which our Church has received in its fulness, and which we pray that she may, through God's grace, ever set forth as the uncorrupted Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ.

I remain, Rev. Sir, your faithful servant,
Rev. W. R. Fremantle. J. B. CANTUAR.

I am authorised to append the following names:—

C. T. Ebor.	R. D. Hereford.
A. C. London.	J. Chester.
H. M. Durham.	A. Llandaff.
C. R. Winton.	R. J. Bath and Wells.
H. Exeter.	J. Lincoln.
C. Peterborough.	C. Gloucester and Bristol.
C. St. David's.	W. Sarum.
A. T. Chichester.	R. Ripon.
J. Lichfield.	J. T. Norwich.
S. Oxon.	J. C. Bangor.
T. Ely.	J. Rochester.
T. V. St. Asaph.	S. Carlisle.
J. P. Manchester.	

The above manifesto does not appear likely to terminate the controversy. Its matter and tone are criticised by "Anglicanus," who obtains the distinction of large type in the *Times*. He says:—

It is an unqualified condemnation of certain opinions, without any indication of what these opinions severally are, or how widely the condemnation is meant to extend. It attacks, or pretends to attack, five living clergymen, of eminent learning but diverse sentiments, in language almost amounting to a libel, without drawing any distinction between the writers, without specifying either the precise charges against them or the formularies of the Church which they are supposed to contradict, although the highest ecclesiastical tribunal in the country has of late twice affirmed that without such specification charges of this nature cannot be entertained. It intimates that the gravest doubt exists as to the possibility of visiting the publication of those opinions in the ecclesiastical courts: and yet, notwithstanding this doubt, it ventures, without a trial, to pronounce a condemnation which nothing but the clearest legal proof could justify. It gives no indication of the opinions of any one of the subscribing Bishops on any one of the points at issue, although it is perfectly well known that on these points many of the Bishops are widely at variance with each other, and that some of them have published opinions coincident with those contained in the book which is condemned.

"Rusticus," a country clergyman, also makes his objections to the manifesto, especially as to its form, and asks the Bishops to state "with some approach to precision whether it is the whole, or, if not, what portions of a very composite work which they condemn."

THE CHURCH DEFENCE MOVEMENT.

At a meeting recently held at Penny Stratford, Bucks, in support of the "Church Institution," Mr. Henry Hoare, the treasurer of that society, thus delivered himself:—

The Church must move in her strength. Who can doubt that Churchmen duly united and properly officered can return a House of Commons? If need were, she could compel a House of Commons to re-enact the *Dissenters' Disabilities Bill*, and on the other hand remove Roman Catholics from the legislature. Timid people feared that such a step might lead to rebellion in Ireland. Not so. Ireland will not rebel, or, if she do, England will put her down. The Orangemen of Ireland were themselves amply sufficient to keep Irish rebels in check. The English clergy have been of late much in the position of the Duke's Guards at Waterloo. They have been lying down while the shot of the enemy was flying over their heads, but the critical moment has arrived: it is now or never, and our watchword now is, "Up, Guards, and at them."

A meeting of the Halifax Church Institute was recently held in that town, over which Mr. Edward Akroyd presided. About 400 of the members and friends took tea together, and the Halifax Glee and Madrigal Society assisted on the occasion. The following is an extract from the chairman's speech:—

The cry of "The Church in danger" might be said to be an old one; but they all knew that they had an antagonistic and active society, endeavouring to assault the citadel of the Church of England. He alluded to the Liberation Society. What did that society propose to do? It called itself a Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Control; but it might, with equal reason, ask for the converse, the liberation of the State from religious control. The State without religion would lose its guiding influence and principle; and he as a member of the Church of England, met that society free from sectarian spirit as the advocate of the national Church and in the interests of the national religion. He looked upon the Church as a refuge from all sectarianism, and he would meet his opponents in a Christian and not in a sectarian spirit. The Liberation Society proposed to accomplish two objects: one, the downfall of the national Church; and the next the spoliation of that Church. In order to carry out the object of spoliation the society proposed to apply to secular uses the property of the Church, which property was called by the friends of the society national property, and they would invest it in the hands of trustees. He had spoken of the dangers which threatened the Church from without,—the attacks and aggressions by the Liberation of Religion Society,—the business of which was conducted by a small but active body of men; but Churchmen on their part should have some organisation. He recommended an affiliation of district Church institutes with the London Church Institution, by means of which an organisation throughout the country would be obtained, and like the committee of the Liberation Society, the central body could look after proceedings in Parliament affecting the interests of the Church, keep the members up to their Church of England principles, call the attention of the country parishes to what was going on in London, and, if necessary, exert the power, which had so long lain dormant, of the Church. He had sketched out a rather arduous campaign.

"The Dissenters, the Liberation Society, and the Church of England," was the title of a lecture delivered at the Victoria Rooms on Friday evening,

the 8th inst., by the Rev. J. B. Clifford, M.A., incumbent of St. Matthew's, Kingsdown, under the auspices of the Bristol Church Defence Association. The lecture is reported in full by the *Bristol Gazette*, which says:—"Mr. Clifford's address reads like an allocution by Antonelli, or a 'Pastoral' by Archbishop McHale or Dr. Callen. The line the Protestant parson takes is precisely that assumed by the Popish prelates. As they anathematise as 'blasphemers' and 'spoliators' all who call in question the temporal rights of the Pontiff, so Mr. Clifford denounces as 'infidels' and 'robbers' all who venture to doubt the supreme authority of the Church established by law." The spirit of Mr. Clifford's address may be further gathered from one or two extracts:—

Referring to the principles of the Liberation Society, to show their unrelenting hostility to the very principle of an Established Church, he said that the visit of that society would have passed off quietly if it had not been received so warmly by Dissenting ministers and laymen. Sixteen Dissenting ministers gave the society their open approval, and, with one or two exceptions, the Dissenters had not only repudiated the society, so that it was impossible to tell who were friends and who foes of the Church of England.

The rev. lecturer then referred to the fact that while the entire number of Independents and Baptists was 2,500,000, yet from the report of the Liberation Society for 1860 it appeared that there were only 6,100 subscribers, and that the amount received in donations and subscriptions was but 3,601*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*; and subtracting the infidels, who, according to Dr. Foster's confession before the House of Lords, belonged to the society, the number of subscribing Dissenters was still further reduced. Taking the particular case of Bristol, he said the number of Independents and Baptists might be estimated at 9,500, but only 180 persons in this city subscribed to the society, which was a conclusive proof that Dissenters generally disapproved of the society and its objects; and Dissenting ministers and laymen of the highest respectability had assured him of their utter disapprobation of the principles, objects, and conduct of the society. Mr. Clifford then alluded to the decreasing political influence of the society, and to the effect that Dissenters, somehow or other, could not trust it, after which he contrasted the principles of the society with those enunciated by such men as Owen, Baxter, Howe, Gill, Henry, and asked whether Dissenters had repudiated these great men?

There can be no doubt that the Liberation Society gentlemen have repudiated the principle of the founders of Dissent. They are also in complete antagonism with the Dissenting London Missionary Society, and they have entirely cast overboard the principles set forward by the whole body of Dissenters belonging to the Congregational Union seventeen years ago. Indeed, the Liberation Society is based on national infidelity. It tramples religion under foot as a national institution, and it declares that, whosoever shall reign, God shall not. (Cheers and hisses.) If I am asked what title the society ought to bear, as most expressive of its real character and objects, I deliberately answer that the only appropriate name I can think of is this, the Society for Promoting National Infidelity. (Cheers and hisses.)

In the name of my brethren I repudiate with indignation the idea of the Church being in fetters. What and where are these fetters? When have the clergy been withheld from protesting against sentiments which they disapproved? I answer never. Then, where is truest liberty to be found? And what is it which restrains its expression amongst Dissenters? Are they hampered by the Congregational Union? Then let them break these fetters and become freemen. Or are they in dread of the *Nonconformist* newspaper or the *Liberator*. Then let them tear them into rags, and trample on the calumnies of which they are ashamed. Why do they tremble before a publication, which tells them they are ashamed of their principles, which taunts and abuses them because they will not join in a crusade against the Church of England? Why are the Liberation gentlemen so bold in their attacks on the Church of England, while those who disapprove the society so timid? I call on the Dissenters to break their fetters and to stand forward as champions for the principles they really believe. Since writing the above I have been grieved by the perusal of "The Congregational Year Book." In this there is an address by the Rev. John Kelly, on denominational principles. A vote of thanks of the Congregational Union was carried, and thus the sentiments it contained received the highest sanction and are recognised as the sentiments of the Union. (Hear.) In the address it is deliberately declared that denominational principles "are a renunciation of a mode of government (i.e., of the Church of England), marked by titles and claims which Christ has expressly forbidden His servants to assume—a mode of government which, in its working, is proving itself imbecile for good and potent only for evil." I am not aware that Mr. Miall or the Liberation Society has uttered a more gross calumny or fabricated a more shameful falsehood (I use the words deliberately) than this language conveys.

Mr. Clifford sincerely hoped that the right-minded Dissenters were ashamed of the Congregational Union and of its true daughter, the Liberation Society, and that they were ready to cry with Mr. James, "Shame, public, deep, indelible shame, on such societies." Towards the close of his lecture Mr. Clifford said:—

Let Churchmen openly and without reserve proclaim their conviction and resolution to stand by their Church. Let them come forward as champions of the Church of England which they love. Let them proclaim their determination to expose and oppose the Liberation Society, and all its partisans. Let them call upon those of the Dissenters who acknowledge the principle of an Establishment, and the blessing which the Church Establishment is to this country, to be faithful to their convictions, and to unite in maintaining the Church in its integrity. Let there be no sickly sentimentalism about Christian fellowship with men whose avowed object is to destroy the Church, which the great Redeemer is owning and blessing. (Cheers.) Let them unite in strong and reiterated expressions to the Commons, to the Lords, and to the Throne, of their unaltered and unwavering attachment to the principle of an

Established Church, and pre-eminently to the good old Church of England in these realms established.

LECTURES ON THE STATE-CHURCH QUESTION.

On Tuesday evening last, the second of the course of lectures bearing upon religious voluntarism, was delivered in the lecture hall of the Mechanics' Institute, Manchester, by the Rev. Alexander Thomson, M.A.; subject, "The Scriptural Argument for National Church Establishments Examined." There was an overflowing audience. Thomas Barnes, Esq. (the new M.P. for Bolton), presided; and amongst those present were the Revs. Dr. M'Kerrow, P. Thompson, M.A., G. B. Bubier, Watson Smith, J. A. Picton, J. Bedell, D. E. Ford, S. Clarkson, A. Mursell, and Morgan Jones, Messrs. W. Armitage, T. Roberts, Wm. Morris, J. Spencer, Wm. Warburton, H. Lee, and a great number of other ministers and gentlemen. Mr. Thomson concluded his able lecture by expressing a hope that the time would soon come when prejudice and pride would be cast down from their strongholds, and when Christian men—especially Christian ministers—would say no longer, "This is the Church of our fathers," but "This is the Church of Christ"—when all who loved the truth, with united acclamation would say, "We will be in bondage no longer, for Christ hath made us free; we will assert the honour of our royal priesthood; we will join heart and hand with all who love our Lord, but with no others; there shall be one fold, and one shepherd, and no supremacy but His." (Applause.) At the close, a vote of thanks was warmly accorded to Mr. Thomson for his able lecture, and to Mr. Barnes for presiding.

The Rev. D. Wainwright, of Chorley, Lancashire, formerly of Bradford, gave two lectures, the first on Wednesday, and the second on Thursday evening last, in the school-room beneath Salem Chapel, Bradford, on the "Pilgrim Fathers and their Times." The lectures were illustrated by diagrams furnished by the Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control, and the object for which they were delivered was to represent State-Churchism in its historical character. Mr. J. S. Wilson presided. In reporting the meeting, the *Bradford Review* says:—"At the conclusion of the story, the lecturer drew some practical inferences. Touching upon the present position of Dissent in this country, he said that the State Church had all the elements in it for evil it had at the time of the Pilgrim Fathers, except intolerance, and this was boasted of by its supporters. He contended that it was the Dissenters who tolerated the Established Church, and not the Church tolerating the Dissenters. Time was, when the State was the tool of the Church, but this state of things had been reversed, for the Church was now the tool of the State. This was a wrong state of things, the State had nothing to do with supporting religion. It was able to support itself. The civil magistrate was overstepping his functions when he forced from the hand of the unwilling Christian, and from the grasp of the ungodly infidel, wherewith to support the Church. He concluded by urging all to adhere to their profession of faith, and do all they could to put down the oppression which had been practised upon them." At the close, a vote of thanks to Mr. Wainwright was moved by Mr. Platts, and seconded by the Rev. J. G. Miall, which was carried by acclamation.

Dr. Hume having lectured at Kidderminster on the 4th inst., on "The Provision made by the Established Church for the Spiritual Wants of this Country," Mr. Callaway was requested to lecture, on the 12th, on "The Provision made by the Established Church for the Spiritual Wants of this Country and the Provision made by this Country for the Temporal Wants of the Established Church." The hall was crowded, all the standing room being occupied and many going away unable to get in. Mr. Naylor took the chair. The Vicar, Rev. T. L. Claughton, who was Dr. Hume's chairman, the Hon. and Rev. W. H. Lyttleton, several other clergymen, and a large number of Churchmen, were present. Mr. Callaway endeavoured to show that experience had proved that the Establishment, notwithstanding its immense resources, was not so well able to supply the spiritual needs of the country, as Churches upon the voluntary principle, and had only made good its standing in late years by a large recourse to the voluntary system, attributing the reason to the unscriptural character of an Establishment. The profuse statistics of Dr. Hume were examined, and the fallaciousness of some of them exposed. The feeling of the audience was at first undecided, cheers and hisses being mingled, but after an interruption from a drunken disputant, the hisses ceased and frequent cheers were elicited. The lecturer concluded amid prolonged applause.

THE AGITATION AGAINST THE EDINBURGH ANNUITY-TAX.

On Tuesday, the 12th inst., a deputation of citizens, appointed at a public meeting held in opposition to the late Annuity-tax Act, waited upon the Town Council of Edinburgh and presented a memorial signed by 7,658 persons, 3,934 of whom are electors and the rest ratepayers, protesting against the Lord Advocate's Act as unjust in itself and fitted to disturb the peace of the city, and praying the Council to use all constitutional means for obtaining its repeal. The Lord Provost promised the deputation that the memorial should receive very careful consideration. There was also laid on the table of the Council an

opinion from Mr. Rolt and Mr. Bovill, of the English bar, to the effect that the new assessment must be levied over the whole city, and not over the Royalty, as the Act intended, and that payments offered on account of the assessment must be received, the parties being liable, however, to prosecution for arrears. Acting on this opinion several ex-councillors and other citizens have offered payment of the police assessment, less the amount imposed under the late Act. The following motion, proposed by the Lord Provost, was eventually agreed to:—

Having received the memorial presented to the Council, and heard the statement from the deputation, the Magistrates and Council resolve to give the memorial the most respectful and careful consideration, and remit it to the Lord Provost's Committee. The Council remit also the letters from Mr. Fyfe, Mr. Grieve, Rev. Dr. Johnston, and others, offering a partial payment of the police-tax, and the opinion of the English counsel, to the Lord Provost's Committee for consideration and report.

On Wednesday evening, a soirée, under the auspices of the Association for the total abolition of the Annuity-tax, was held in Queen-street Hall. There was a large attendance, the body of the hall and the galleries having been quite full, and the proceedings throughout were most harmonious and enthusiastic. Mr. John Gorrie, advocate, was called to the chair. Among those on the platform were the Rev. Dr. Johnston, Rev. Duncan Ogilvy, Rev. T. M'Ewan, Rev. R. Gemmell, Rev. Mr. Price, Rev. John Kirk, Rev. Mr. Crawford, Rev. Mr. Robertson, of Stow; Mr. Macknight, advocate; Councillors Ford, Burn, Cochran, and Menelaws; and Messrs. Thomas Knox, John Gorrie, George Laing, Neil Macnish, J. Millar, A. Fyfe, Stott, Mushet, Copland, James Leishman, J. K. Crawford, Hugh Brown, Thomas Paul, George Neilson, John Craig, A. Kerr, and H. Darlington. The chairman, in the course of his speech, thus referred to the words of the Lord Advocate respecting the Annuity-tax:—"It will never be repealed!"

And this taunt is cast in the teeth of the Dissenters of Edinburgh by one who professes to follow in the footsteps of that band of Reformers who from the Parliament House roused the Scottish people to assert their political freedom! And yet one who holds the honourable post of Lord Advocate of Scotland under a Liberal Administration, and who bears a name honoured in Scottish annals, can turn round upon the Dissenters of Edinburgh; and when they tell him that he has carried an Act which insults them, which oppresses their consciences, which they regard as an embodiment of injustice, he can answer that "it will never be repealed!" Never be repealed! I say it shall be repealed. (Loud and prolonged cheering.) Nay, it is repealed. (Laughter and cheers.) The Act, in its endeavour to leap too far, has fallen "by the other side." It is so blundered that the Council cannot enforce it. (Laughter.) We have taken the opinion of English counsel, and it just confirms the forethought of such men as Mr. M'Laren. (Applause.) The Act, as it stands, lays a double Annuity-tax over the Canongate; so that they have to pay both for their own and the city ministers—a voice—"We will not pay!"—and it makes the new rate leviable equally over the whole city, southern districts included. Of course we cannot enforce anything so mad and monstrous; and thus injustice has met with a swift recompense of reward. (Cheers.) Repealed the Act must and shall be; aye, and I don't despair of seeing the Lord Advocate himself introduce the bill which shall accomplish our deliverance. (Loud applause.)

The Rev. Dr. JOHNSTON then addressed the meeting. In the course of his address he remarked:—

He thought the time for speech-making was past, and that the time for action had come; and that the true action they should take as Dissenters was steadily, calmly, and boldly to say—"We cannot pay that additional rate." (Loud cheers.) They should unite in taking every lawful means to get the tax repealed; and he felt that, notwithstanding the big talk of the Lord Advocate—(Hear)—and all who were determined to carry out the Act, if the Dissenters of Edinburgh were only faithful to their principles, and made them known throughout the city, they would ere long be successful in their opposition to the Act; and when once repealed, it would be impossible for any one ever again to re-impose the Annuity-tax. (Cheers.)

Mr. FYFE and the Rev. Mr. KIRK expressed similar sentiments. The latter said:—

Dr. Johnston had said that he did not ask any of his fellow-citizens to follow his example; but he was disposed to go a point beyond Dr. Johnston. (Loud cheers.) It seemed to him that it was our duty to exhort one another—(renewed cheering)—and strengthen one another's hands and encourage one another. (Cheers.) If one of his brethren said to him—"Well, Mr. Kirk, I will not pay till the last day; but I am not sure of going beyond that," his reply would be—"Come, brother, there is my hand: stand fast." (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

Mr. THOS. KNOX believed this Act would be repealed. (Cheers.) He believed, in addition to this, that not only would it be repealed, but that two other great taxes upon the patience of the people of Edinburgh would be repealed also—he meant its members, the Lord Advocate and Adam Black. (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

The people in Edinburgh had only to be true to themselves by standing shoulder to shoulder, and by acting in downright earnest, and they would speedily accomplish the downfall of this iniquitous tax. (Cheers.) He hereby pledged himself, in concert with every honest man, to give himself no rest, and to give others no rest, until Parliament had proclaimed the city free of it for ever. (Loud cheers.)

The Rev. DAVID M'EWAN vindicated the principles acted upon by the Voluntaries in their opposition to the Annuity-tax Act, and declared his own resolution not to pay it.

Mr. NEIL MACNISH made an appeal on behalf of the funds of the association, and congratulated the meeting on the prospect of a successful issue to the opposition being made to the Lord Advocate's Act.

Councillor FORD said:—

The grand secret is just that the steady bearing and independent action of the Town Council of Edinburgh is very distasteful both to Whig and Tory partisans. They would like very well, and use us extremely well, if we would suit ourselves to their purposes, but we will not be caught by chaff. (Applause.) We will stand up, as we have stood before, and defend our citizen rights. (Cheers.) I have steered a pretty clear course in this matter as yet. My friend Mr. Stott went to jail for principle. I don't mean to say I am going to jail; I will, however, let them take me. (Loud cheers.) They would require to have a couple of messengers that day, at any rate. (Loud applause and laughter.) I am no physical-force man. I believe in moral force; but I can give a "lick in the lug" to any man that interferes with me. (Loud and continued laughter and cheering.)

After addresses from the Rev. DUNCAN OGILVIE and Professor DICK, the proceedings terminated.

The *Scottish Press*, in an article on the subject, says:—

That our cause is rapidly advancing is seen by the Town Council, the meeting of Wednesday, and the strong feeling which has been awakened throughout the city. It is now more certain than ever that the grievous burden will be speedily removed. Let us only be earnest, true to our principles, and true to the cause we espouse,—let us fearlessly and unswervingly do our duty, and victory is sure. Everywhere is the cause of civil and religious liberty advancing. In England the struggle goes on with brightening hope of success; it is a kindred struggle—in the interests of peace, of justice, and of religion, it seeks the abolition of Church-rates, and the light that its friends are diffusing will pave the way for our triumph.

Some correspondents of the *Scottish Press* state the result of visits to seven of the Edinburgh State Churches with a view to form a judgment how the clerico-police tax was telling on the kirk's attendance. The result of their observation may be put into a tabular form:—

	SEATS.	ATTENDANCE.	
		Morning.	Afternoon.
New Greyfriars ...	1,100	320	280
St. John's ...	1,000	270	240
Iron Kirk ...	900	300	260
Lady Yester's ...	—	520	460
John Knox's ...	900	300	270
St. Andrews ...	1,100	520	490
Greenside ...	1,200	560	500

The writer, say that they are more and more confirmed in the fact that this most iniquitous impost is telling fearfully as to diminished and daily diminishing attendance.

RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS IN VICTORIA.—Friday's *Times*, in an article on the Australian colony of Victoria, remarks, incidentally, that "its Church Establishment dates from 1854. Such a statement is quite erroneous. There is no Church Establishment there, and it is not likely that there ever will be. An annual sum of money is voted, not without much opposition, to such religious bodies as are not above being pensionaries of the colony; but these mere grants are all, and any year may see the last of them.—*Leeds Mercury*."

MR. TURNBULL'S RESIGNATION.—The following memorial, signed by several hundred names of clergymen of the Church of England, college tutors and fellows, members of the bar, of the civil service, &c., headed by that of the Master of the Rolls, is to be presented to the Lords of the Treasury:—"We, the undersigned, considering the testimony to Mr. Turnbull's qualifications, and circumstances which have caused him to throw up his post at the Record-office, respectfully but earnestly petition your lordships that his resignation be not accepted."

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE AND THE LATE BARON BUNSEN.—At a meeting of the Committee of Council of the Evangelical Alliance, held at 7, Adam-street, on Thursday—Colonel Walker, R.A., and afterwards Sir C. E. Eardley, Bart., in the chair, the following minute was adopted, *nem. con.*:—

The committee, deeply deploring the alarm and mistrust that have been caused by their minute of the 14th of December last, which was unhappily so worded as to convey a very different impression to the minds of absent members of the Evangelical Alliance and other Christians from that which was intended in committee—Resolved—That, with the exception of so much of the resolution as expresses condolence with the family of the late Baron Bunsen, and a sense of his courtesy and services to the Evangelical Alliance, the said minute be rescinded.

The British Organisation of the Evangelical Alliance have ever strongly felt the importance of maintaining their doctrinal basis in all its integrity; and they feel this more strongly than ever at the present crisis, when the most daring assaults are being directed at home and abroad, not only against the essential doctrines of Christianity, but also against that which is the very fountain-head of saving truth, the inspired Word of God.

INJUSTICE TO DISSENTERS AT THE UNIVERSITY.—The *Critic*, in allusion to the fact that the Senior Wrangler at the recent B.A. Commencement at Cambridge is a Dissenter, and will therefore be denied many of the immunities of his distinguished position, says:—"The most notable thing about the mathematical list is that the Senior Wrangler (a Trinity man) is a Dissenter. The next name from Trinity on the list is that of the Eleventh Wrangler. It is with a grim pleasure that we see that Trinity will lose the services of a gentleman whom she so much requires for her mathematical tuition,—a gentleman, too, who would probably be glad to proffer his services, if he need not do so at the expense of his conscience. It is not every one who, when he had to put his hand forward and take a

large premium for hypocrisy, would refuse to do so. We may add, the direct value of a Senior Wrangler-ship to a graduate who can remain at the University is calculated by Mr. Bristed, in his 'Five Years at an English University,' to be worth 10,000*l.* sterling. It comes exceedingly hard on Trinity College, who comparatively seldom gets a Senior Wrangler, that when she does so she cannot make any use of him."

THE RECORD AND SIR JOHN TRELAWNY.—One of the most influential of the so-called religious journals has taken the opportunity afforded by Sir John Trelawny's question of Tuesday night to shoot a poisoned bullet at that gentleman. The *Record* affects to find in Sir John Trelawny's endeavour to remove an obstruction from the path of justice an exhibition of religious sympathies which reminds it of the worship paid to the Goddess of Reason by the French Jacobins, and it trusts that the Christian public will mark the display. . . . We have been unwilling to refer again to the Rochdale case without speaking of its merits. But we are of course aware that its chief value to the *Record* consists in the opportunity it gives that journal to make a foul insinuation against Sir John Trelawny. He desires to obtain justice for a woman who is an Atheist; then, it is suggested, he must be an Atheist or something near it. If the Samaritan in the parable had acted on the principles of this religious newspaper, if he had considered that he owed the duty of a neighbour only to those who were of his religion, his conduct would not have been divinely set forth for our imitation. When will those who arrogate to their own extremely narrow sect the exclusive right to the name of Christian, learn a little, if only a little, of the spirit of justice and mercy of which their Master is the great example?—*Daily News*.

BICESTER.—ATTEMPTED INSULT TO DISSENTERS.—Last week great excitement was created in the town of Bicester by the discovery of a trick to annoy and insult Dissenters in connexion with the new cemetery there. The piece of ground selected is close to the churchyard, and the entrance to the consecrated portion of the ground will be through the churchyard, while it was proposed to confine Dissenters to the use of another road, through a stable-yard! The matter was first discussed at the vestry-meeting, over which the vicar, the Rev. J. W. Watts, presided; and, in answer to a pointed inquiry by Mr. G. Hewitt and the Rev. J. Richards, the vicar said:—"The question is, 'Is it a point of law that Dissenters shall not be carried to the cemetery through the churchyard?' I believe it is; I may possibly be wrong; but whatever the law is found to be I will abide by it. My directions from the Bishop of Oxford, for the present, are not to allow the entrance through the churchyard to be used by Dissenters, and I therefore withdraw the permission I gave for it to be used by Dissenters." In the course of the debate the vicar said, "The Church of England is the Established Church, and Dissenters are merely an excrescence." This expression, however, he afterwards withdrew. After a warm conversation, a vote was taken on a motion of adjournment moved by the Dissenters, and it was carried by a majority of 14 to 5. A poll was demanded by the churchwardens, which had a different result—the ladies of the parish coming up to record their votes for the Church view of the matter. It was the first poll that has taken place in the parish within memory. It produced 127 votes against adjournment to 47 for it. The proceedings in vestry then commenced afresh, and a resolution to borrow 800*l.* for commencing the cemetery was proposed. An amendment, "That the money be not borrowed till the cemetery question is settled," was carried by 24 to 17, and a poll was again demanded. However, seeing the firm attitude of Dissenters, the churchwardens at length gave way, and it was agreed that the whole matter should be referred to the Secretary of State. The vestry was then adjourned for a fortnight.—In the evening a public meeting was held at the Congregational Chapel, when Messrs. Hewitt, Tanner, Cooke (of Northampton), J. Smith, and J. Baker, addressed the meeting. Some hundreds of persons were present. A defence fund and a committee were formed.—*Abridged from the Bicester Herald*.

THE BAPTIST BOARD AND AMERICAN SLAVERY.—An important meeting of this body was convened at the Baptist Mission House, Moorgate-street, a few days ago, to hear the response of the American Baptists, forwarded through the Free Mission Board, to the Address of the London Board on American slavery, sent out in November, 1860. At the same meeting the Rev. Charles Stovel read a letter from the Rev. Cyrus Pitt Grosvenor, President of New York Central College, giving a very able and lucid exposition of the views of the Anti-slavery party in America, and also a fair statement of the attitude of the great body of ministers and professing churches towards that gigantic system of legalised villany. The Rev. John Howard Hinton occupied the chair. The Rev. W. Barker, the secretary, read a letter, which had been addressed to him by the Rev. Dr. Brown, of New York, and in which was enclosed the answer of the American Baptist Free Missionary Society to the address of the Baptist Board. This document gave a very clear and comprehensive view of the ramifications of slavery in relation to American life, in its civil and religious aspects, and at the same time served to show that there are, on that side of the Atlantic, Christian men whose conscience cannot be perverted or sold for gold or honour, but who remain true to the cause of the poor slave, esteeming a good conscience and the approbation of Christ, the great friend of humanity, as of paramount value. After

a brief and animated conversation, approving of the document, the Rev. Charles Stovel moved, the Rev. W. A. Blake seconded, and the meeting unanimously passed, the following resolution:—

That the ministers united in this board have, with grateful feelings, heard the document bearing date January 2, 1861, prepared by the Rev. A. L. Post, and sent from the Board of the Baptist Free Mission of the United States, in reply to their address on American slavery, forwarded in December, 1860. A new bond of union is thus realised in the noble purpose, just sentiment and tender sympathies which are expressed by the brethren uniting in this "response." The secretary of this board is hereby requested to assure those brethren that, when practicable, it will afford to the members of this board the very highest gratification to aid them in their present and future conflicts for the oppressed.

A letter from the Rev. C. P. Grosvenor, President of the New York Central College, was also read. It contained much interesting information on the slavery question; and on the motion of the Rev. C. Stovel, seconded by the Rev. W. H. Bonner, a resolution was passed, deeply sympathising with him in the persecution to which he has been subjected through labouring for the enslaved and coloured population of America.

Religious Intelligence.

THE SPECIAL SUNDAY SERVICES.

At St. James's Hall on Sunday afternoon the Rev. Charles Graham conducted the service. In the evening the Rev. James Baldwin Brown, B.A., minister of the Congregational Church, Clayland-road, Clapham, was the preacher. The spacious and beautiful hall was not simply filled, but crowded, and many were compelled to stand throughout the whole of the service. It is estimated that 3,500 people were present. Speaking of this service the *Morning Star* says:—

A thousand of them undoubtedly belonged to the so-called working classes, but the general aspect was that of a middle-class assembly. It is not improbable that many of the congregation were drawn thither on account of the additional fame which Mr. Brown has recently acquired by the publication of a volume of remarkable sermons, entitled "The Divine Life in Man," which has given rise to a smart and somewhat angry controversy in certain theological circles. Mr. Brown has been well known, however, especially in the south of London, for a series of years as an earnest and eloquent preacher, having during a dozen or more years been the minister of the large church over which he still presides. In the year 1849 Mr. Brown published a small volume, entitled "Studies of First Principles," which excited a good deal of notice at the time among thoughtful young men, and the more so that it contained a preface of some length from the pen of the Rev. T. Binney, who said:—"I affirm that the book throughout bears marks of honest, personal, and independent thinking; that the reader cannot but feel himself in contact with an upright and somewhat fearless soul, one having a consciousness of life in itself, and which is putting forth that life in the form of speech native to it, and not in a language learnt from others." "There is much in this book that may be turned to account by reflecting young men. It will start in them trains of thought, and help the formation or modification of opinion; and it will urge them to manly and honest work." "There will be found in these pages a raciness and force at once attractive and refreshing." As a speaker, Mr. Brown is not less effective than as a writer, and the words of Mr. Binney, descriptive of his peculiarities and powers a dozen years since, are strikingly applicable to them at the present time.

Mr. Brown took for the subject of his discourse the restoring to sight of Blind Bartimeus, as recorded in Mark, 10th chap. and 50th ver.—"And he cast away his garments and arose and came to Jesus." The narrative seemed to imply that Bartimeus felt that he was morally as well as bodily blind, and when he received his eyesight he followed Jesus in the way. "He arose and came to Jesus," and this is what all must do who would be made to see their real condition and find salvation. He was drawn by some irresistible attraction, and there was in Jesus still an essential attraction to the human soul, which could not be explained, any more than we can explain the attraction of the magnet to the iron, or the sun to the flower. In this coming to Jesus consisted the whole secret and history of human conversion. The manner of the man was significant—he cast his filthy garments aside; and so now, morally, in coming to Jesus, we must rid ourselves of all self-righteousness, and seek to be clothed only in the righteousness of the redeeming One. On this part of his subject the preacher enlarged, and dwelt with earnestness upon the idea that men need not cast aside their worldly callings in order to be Christians, but only evil principles and habits. It was oftentimes said of men that they were "getting on"; but it was too frequently forgotten that men might get on in business while they themselves were going fast towards the devil and his kingdom. To speak truly of a man "getting on," we must first discover which way his soul is tending. In conclusion, the preacher made an eloquent and earnest appeal to all classes of his hearers to accept of the salvation and blessedness which the Gospel proclaimed and offered to every human being upon earth.

The preachers at the various theatres were as follows:—Pavilion, Rev. F. Tucker; Standard, Rev. B. Field; Sadler's Wells, Rev. Dr. Brock in the afternoon, and Rev. W. B. Mackenzie, Incumbent of St. James's, Holloway, in the evening; Victoria, Rev. R. Robinson in the afternoon, and Rev. J. Rashdall, minister of Eaton Chapel, in the evening; Britannia, Rev. J. C. Harrison, of Camden-town.

On Sunday evening the nave of Westminster Abbey was completely filled by an auditory composed to a considerable extent of working men, for whom the special services were mainly designed.

Full choral service was performed, the prayers being said by the Rev. Precentor Haden. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. W. C. Magee, minister of Quebec Chapel, St. Marylebone, who has recently been nominated to the rectory of Enniskillen, Ireland. He selected for his text the second verse of the second chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Hebrews:—"For if the word spoken by angels was steadfast, and every transgression and disobedience received a just recompense of reward, how shall we escape, if we neglect so great salvation?" As soon as the musical part of the service was over, and the preacher had commenced the prayer preparatory to the sermon, upwards of 100 persons rose and left the church, causing much confusion. They were all well-dressed persons. The sermon at St. Paul's was preached by the Bishop of Cork. Exeter Hall was densely crowded. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Canon Miller, D.D., rector of Birmingham.

Speaking of these services generally, the *Morning Star* says:—"The special religious services for the people of London in St. Paul's Cathedral, Westminster Abbey, Exeter Hall, St. James's Hall, and most of the minor theatres, appear to be quite as attractive this season as they were when surrounded with an atmosphere of novelty. The two or three afternoon services that are held do not command large attendances, but in the evening there seems to be no lack of numbers at any of the places, and the chief of them are said to be uniformly crowded. The sermons in Exeter Hall, as well as in the Abbey and Cathedral, are preached exclusively by ministers of the Established Church, while those in St. James's Hall, the Britannia Theatre, and St. Pancras Vestry-hall, are preached as exclusively by Nonconformists, including Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, and Presbyterians. In the other theatres the services are conducted alternately by clergymen and Dissenting ministers, excepting those opened under the auspices of the Additional Services Committee, where laymen only officiate."

TAUNTON.—PAUL'S MEETING.—The Rev. William Guest, who, at the close of last year, resigned the charge he had held in Leeds to seek a milder climate, has, after declining overtures to settle in London, Chatham, and Brighton, chosen Taunton as the scene of his future ministry. The people of the above ancient and influential church and congregation are entirely united in their call to Mr. Guest, who, it is expected, will commence his ministry among them some time in the spring.—*Somerset County Gazette*.

EXMOUTH, DEVON.—On Tuesday evening, 12th Feb., the Church-members and friends connected with Ebenezer Independent Chapel celebrated the first anniversary of the settlement of their pastor, Rev. W. T. Bull, B.A. Two hundred persons were present to tea, and the after meeting was numerously attended. The report of the past year showed increase in the church and congregation, and general progress. Stirring addresses of a revival tendency were given by ministers and brethren of the various Dissenting denominations in the town and neighbourhood, among whom a united and cordial spirit prevails.

EVANGELISTIC EFFORTS IN GLASGOW.—On Wednesday evening last, a conference of gentlemen connected with the City Mission, Sabbath-school Union, and other religious societies, convened on the invitation of John Henderson, Esq., of Park, took place in the Religious Institution Rooms. After tea, the chair was taken by Mr. Henderson, who stated that he had called the meeting in order to make some arrangements for increasing the attendance on Sundays at the Tontine Reading-room—a place which had recently been opened for the accommodation of the non-churchgoing people of the community. It had been arranged that the services in the Tontine Reading-room should be conducted by clergymen of all the evangelical denominations in Glasgow. Reports were given in as to the good attendance at Greendyke-street Hall on Sabbaths, and regarding the crowded meetings for the study of music in the same place on week-day evenings. A general conversation ensued, after which special committees were appointed to carry out the objects pointed out by Mr. Henderson.—*Glasgow Post*.

DOUGLAS, ISLE OF MAN.—The annual ten-meeting of the friends of the Congregational church in Atholl-street was held in St. James's Hall on Tuesday, February 12th. About 300 sat down to tea. After tea a public meeting was held, the Rev. John Chater (pastor) in the chair. Addresses were delivered by the chairman, Rev. J. Cleland, Rev. W. McKenzie (Presbyterian), Rev. Thomas Caine (vicar of Lonan), Mr. William Smith (town missionary), and Mr. Clarke. During the past year a town mission in connexion with the Congregational interest has been established, and the efforts of the missionary agent (Mr. William Smith, of Aberdeen,) have been hitherto so successful as to justify the hope that this additional agency will prove the means of giving strength to the church and of promoting the glory of Christ in the town. It was mentioned at the meeting, as a practical result of the recent Union prayer-meetings, that a united prayer-meeting of a similar character will be held every month, at which all the religious bodies in the town will be represented, and which will be conducted according to the principles of the Evangelical Alliance.

CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES.—On Tuesday, Feb. 12, the Rev. David Jones, from the academy of the Rev. D. M. Palmer, B.A., of Cardigan, was publicly recognised as a pastor of the English church and congregation meeting at Hope Chapel, in this town. The services were opened by reading and prayer. A clear and masterly introductory discourse

on the nature of the Christian Church was delivered by the Rev. W. Morgans, of Carmarthen. The usual questions were proposed to the pastor by the Rev. D. Davies, of Cardigan. Mr. Jones then gave some particulars of his experience and belief. The Rev. E. Lewis, Brynberian, offered the ordination prayer. The charge to the new pastor was delivered by the Rev. J. Davies, Glandwr, and was founded on 2 Tim. ii. 15. The charge to the church was delivered by the Rev. R. Morgan, Llechryd, from 2 Cor. v. 10, 11. In the evening the service was opened by reading and prayer, by the Rev. D. Jones, Bethesda. The Rev. R. Roberts (Calvinistic Methodist), of Cardigan, preached a very impressive sermon, followed by the Rev. J. Davies, Glandwr. The meetings were well attended throughout the day.

Correspondence.

THE SOUTH WILTS ELECTION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—In your remarks this week on the South Wilts Election, you misapprehend, to some extent, the views of Mr. Grove, the late Ministerial candidate, on the subject of Church-rates.

As a Dissenting elector for the division, I have pressed the question of immediate abolition on Mr. Grove's attention, both personally and by letter, and I received from him a distinct assurance that he would much prefer the total and unconditional surrender of Church-rates to the maintenance of the present law; that as soon as ever he found any alteration of the present system impracticable, he would vote for Sir John Trelawny's bill; and in the meantime he gave me reason to believe that he would not vote against it.

The matter is not of so much consequence now, as Mr. Grove has resigned, but I send these few lines that you may understand that some Dissenting electoral influence was employed, and that, though not successful in gaining a supporter to the cause of immediate abolition, it would most probably have disarmed an opponent.

Yours very truly,

J. T. COLLIER.

Downton, Wilts, Feb. 14, 1861.

"THE BAPTIST MAGAZINE."

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I was very glad to see in your columns last week the notice of the *Baptist Magazine*. Your manly utterance respecting its character in the hands of the new editors, will, I am sure, meet with the concurrence of all thoughtful persons in the Baptist body. That the body itself should be held responsible for such a mixture of arrogance and folly, is a thing to be deeply deplored; and I hope it will be understood that the *Baptist Magazine*, whatever it may have been in the past, is no longer the representative of the larger and more intelligent section of the denomination, which has found for itself far worthier organs.

I write, however, now, to direct attention to a fact, which will show how worthy are these new editors of the post they have assumed. In the last number of the magazine there is a notice of a new work by the Rev. William Landels. The notice is one so extravagant and fulsome as to lead one to suppose that it can have been inserted only to serve a purpose; but, however this may be, the notice shows very plainly to how small an extent the editors are to be trusted, even as the defenders of the very orthodoxy of which they have avowed themselves the champions. After more than enough of the laudation I have referred to, the reviewer proceeds to quote. "Here," he says, "follows a sketch which has given us unmingled pleasure. . . . It is in passages of this description that Mr. Landels eminently excels." Will it be believed that the passage quoted is not by Mr. Landels at all, but by—Mr. Theodore Parker? In Mr. Landels' book the passage appears in inverted commas:—so that he is not to blame. Perhaps the reviewer did not know what inverted commas mean! However, the Baptist body will see, from this fact, what are the sort of hands to which they—or a committee for them—have committed their long-established and long-loved magazine.

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

Feb. 16th, 1861.

A BAPTIST.

DENOMINATIONAL LITERATURE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—The appropriate remarks in your number of last week in reference to an article which appears in the *Baptist Magazine* of this month entitled "Sound an Alarm," seem to me to have invested with renewed interest an inquiry which has often occurred to me—Why do we want a "Baptist" magazine at all? The enormous multiplication of periodicals of every kind which distinguishes the present juncture cannot be an object of unmixed satisfaction to any thoughtful man. If twenty magazines with a circulation of five thousand each could be replaced by one magazine with a circulation of a hundred thousand, combining in a concentrated form the learning, the intelligence, and the eloquence of all the twenty, no one, I think, would hesitate to pronounce the change a vast boon to our reading public. The only sufferers by the change would be, as I conceive, the editors and authors who might have to shift for some other means of subsistence.

I cannot help thinking that a large portion of our religious public are beginning to entertain a serious though somewhat vague notion that we have somehow been mistaken in the extent to which we have carried out our denominational schisms. People are beginning to think that if Baptists and Pædobaptists worship the same God, if they look to the same Saviour for redemption, if they hope to meet around the same throne in heaven, it may, perhaps, be wise for them to strive to unite in earthly fellowship and co-operation so far as they can unite without sacrifice of principle. Now, seeing that ninety-nine hundreds of any religious periodical will always have just the same interest for Baptists as for Pædobaptists, it does seem to me that the uniting in the support of a monthly magazine is just that kind of union in which Christians of these denominations can join without the least sacrifice of principle. I think he must be indeed a bigoted sectarian who will

find the pages of a journal generally less interesting to him because it contains ecclesiastical intelligence relating to churches out of his own communion.

Now assuming—as I cannot but believe—that a considerable portion of the Baptist body are strongly disgusted with the indiscriminating intolerance lately displayed in the *Baptist Magazine*, and that they are no longer disposed to regard this journal as fitly representing their sentiments, I cannot but regard this as a most favourable juncture for throwing down some portion of our sectarian walls of partition. The present editors of the *Baptist Magazine* are doubtless well qualified for conducting a journal devoted to the advancement of denominational interests. Those members of the Baptist body whose sympathies are more readily enlisted on behalf of Christian interests than the interests of a sect, may perhaps find some other of the existing periodicals not unworthy of their attention. If we can improve our Christian literature I think we need not greatly regret the decline of our denominational literature.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

Uxbridge, Feb. 16, 1861.

H. M.

THE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I have been sorry to see from your valuable paper of the 22nd August, and 19th September, that you have formed incorrect opinions respecting the affairs of this Colony. You seem to have placed implicit confidence in the author of "One of England's little Wars." Were you better informed of the doings of many of the class to which that gentleman belongs, you would certainly withdraw your confidence in his one-sided representations.

Happily the Home Government now see that they may be misled by the statements of Bishops and Archdeacons, as is evident from the last despatches to the Governor which you will see from the *New Zealander* I send by this mail. We have to thank some who little understand the work of their Divine Master for the state of affairs we are unhappily brought into. It is a well known fact that many of the natives under the influence of the Church Missionaries are the most hostile to the authority of the Queen and opposed to the colonisation of this country. Instead of Wm. Kingi being as represented by the Archdeacon a friend to the colonists, he was known to be a morose, sullen individual, and had little communication with the settlers. Although only about eight miles from Taranaki he only entered the town about once in the year, and then with many of his armed followers showing his contempt of authority.

The Government have shown the greatest leniency to the natives. Frequently within the last year the mail has been stopped on its way to the south by some petty chief. Instead of their punishing the guilty parties, they have bribed them with sugar and flour to let it pass on. The Governor has been personally insulted at least once within the last twelve months, and ordered away when making a friendly tour through some of the districts. Some of the natives of the province have now commenced plundering the settlers, and although this is known to the Government, no punishment follows.

Any misconduct of a European towards the natives is quickly punished.

There is no doubt too great indulgence has been shown the Maories; they have been permitted to interfere with the rights of the settlers and set at defiance the Queen's authority; and until that is established there will be no permanent peace in the colony.

I am Sir, yours respectfully,

A COLONIST.

Remuera, Auckland, Dec. 3, 1860.

WHO PUT LORD ROBERT MONTAGU IN PARLIAMENT?

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—How is it that the Dissenters and the Wesleyans, not only those who are members of these Churches, but the deacons, the local preachers, and a great many who are rigid Dissenters of their own free will, vote for such men as Lord Robert Montagu? It was, be it said with shame, the Nonconformists who, at the last election, were the means of returning Lord Robert Montagu as M.P. for the county of Huntingdon; for many of them polled for him who are freeholders of their own right, and not under any landlord's influence. While such events occur, and Dissenters refuse to do their duty at the polling-booth, how can they expect ever to get rid of Church-rates?

Yours, &c.,

ONE WHO POLLED AGAINST LORD ROBERT MONTAGU.

A HINT TO THE VICAR OF WHALLEY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Boys—you know—like play better than politics, and don't care much to read the newspapers; but I happened to see something lately in yours about some vicar in Lancashire, and his trying to force his people to offer him money, (that seems rather funny!) and I couldn't help thinking of some sentences we have in our "First Latin Book," such as:—"Bonis pastoris est oves tendere, non deglubere," which we have to translate:—"It is the duty (or the 'mark') of a good shepherd to shear his sheep, not to flay them"—and again:—"Bonus est pastor, qui oves pascit, nec nimis tondet." "He is a good shepherd, who feeds his sheep, and does not overmuch fleece them." Very likely this book was not used where the vicar went to school, and so, if you were to put these sentences in your paper he might see them, and it might teach him liberality, as well as us, Latin.

I am, Sir, your young reader,

WILLIE WILKINS.

Huddersfield, Feb. 14th, 1861.

A GREAT REFORM DEMONSTRATION was held at the Horse Repository, Southwark, on Friday night. Mr. Locke and Mr. Layard, the two borough members, both attended. Mr. Fawcett, one of the candidates at the past election, and Mr. Wilks, also took a prominent part in the proceedings. A resolution declaring that the meeting regarded with indignation the declaration of Lord John Russell, that the people were indifferent to Reform, and calling upon the Government at once to introduce a satisfactory measure, was unanimously adopted. So also was a petition to Parliament embodying these opinions.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THANKS TO THE FORCES IN CHINA.

On Thursday Lord HERBERT moved a vote of thanks to the army and navy engaged in the operations in China. He declined to enter into the causes of the war, or any topic which might cause discussion, but he proceeded to describe the progress of events of the expedition, showing each prominent movement, and dwelling on the comparatively brief space in which so complete a success had been attained. The cruelties which had been inflicted on officers and civilians who had been treacherously taken prisoners, had afforded a full justification of the destruction of the Emperor's palace, an act which would be well understood as one of retribution.

The Earl of DERBY seconded the motion, eulogising the skill and conduct which had enabled so small a force in so short a time to attain such complete success; while the manner in which the expedition had been organised reflected great credit on the War Department. As to the destruction of the Summer Palace, although he admitted that it was amply justified by the barbarities which had been practised by the Chinese, he thought that it was neither a necessary nor a politic act.

The Duke of CAMBRIDGE and Lord CLYDE severally expressed their warm approbation of the conduct of the expedition.

Earl GREY, though disapproving of the war, concurred fully in the vote of thanks to the forces engaged. He hoped that some opportunity would be afforded for calling Ministers to account for originating the war.

The Marquis of BATH protested against the destruction of the Emperor of China's palace as an act of Vandalism.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH urged that this matter should be judged from an Asiatic, and not a European, point of view, and in that sense it was a necessary act, and one calculated to have a great effect on the Chinese people. He thought every gratitude was due to Lord Elgin for so conducting the negotiations as to have relieved the army from the false position in which it was placed by the advance to Peking.

The vote was then agreed to, and the House adjourned at seven o'clock.

On Friday the Marquis of NORMANBY gave notice, for Friday, the 1st of March, to draw attention to the correspondence on Italian affairs recently presented by the Government.

THE NEW LAW COURTS.

On Monday Lord ST. LEONARDS called attention to the report of the Commissioners of Inquiry as to the expediency of building new law courts on the same spot, and where the money is to come from, with a view of preserving the funds arising from the investments of moneys belonging to the suitors of the Court of Chancery for their benefit and better security; for which purpose the moneys were laid out subject to certain charges; and for the reducing the fees payable to the court by such suitors, for which object the funds stand appropriated. The scheme would involve an expenditure of 1,400,000*l.*, of which 675,000*l.* would be required to purchase the buildings to be removed from the site proposed. The noble and learned lord pointed out that there could not be a general concentration of all the courts, as for special reasons several of them could not be conveniently removed from their present localities.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said that the subject had been somewhat prematurely brought forward. A plan had been matured, and would be made the subject of a bill which would shortly be brought into the House of Commons, and that would afford full opportunity for discussing the subject. He pointed out that the required sum could be taken from the profits and accumulations derived from the suitors' fee fund, and would not diminish the actual amount due to any suitor.

After a few observations from Lord CRANWORTH, The House adjourned at twenty minutes to eight.

On Monday, Lord Colville, the Duke of Marlborough, the Marquis of Bath, and Lord Egerton, presented petitions against the abolition of Church-rates.

Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE gave notice that on Monday next he would move for certain correspondence connected with late events in Syria.

After some conversation on an Indian topic and the Metropolitan Board of Works,

The LORD CHANCELLOR gave notice for an early day for a select committee to inquire into the subject of who were the persons entitled to sue in the Divorce Court for dissolution of marriage.

The House adjourned at ten minutes to six.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wednesday being Ash-Wednesday, the House met at two o'clock. Mr. W. E. Forster took the oaths and his seat for Bradford. The hon. gentleman was introduced by Mr. Baines and Mr. Wickham. Petitions against the abolition of Church-rates were presented by various members.

TRUSTEES OF CHARITIES BILL.

Mr. DISRAELI appealed to the hon. member for Swansea not to press the second reading of this bill that day. The bill had only just been put into the hands of members, and they ought to be allowed some time to consider its provisions.

Mr. DILLWYN, in reply, said that as it was a very

short bill, and the question was one which had already been well considered, he should have thought the discussion might very well have taken place that day; but he should be always averse to taking the House by surprise. (Hear, hear.) He trusted, however, that the right hon. gentleman would not think him too hasty if he fixed the next day for the second reading. The bill consisted of a few lines only, and there was a bill on the subject brought in last year, besides which, he believed, a similar one was introduced by Lord Stanley of Alderley a few years ago, so that the whole subject had already been well ventilated and discussed.

The order of the day for the second reading of the bill was then postponed.

CHURCH-RATES.

Mr. BRISTOW moved for a return of the several bills introduced into this House, and the House of Lords, in relation to Church-rates, during the last twenty years, together with the names of the persons introducing such bills.—Agreed to.

The House adjourned at twenty-five minutes to three o'clock.

THE ADMIRALTY.

On Thursday, Sir J. PAKINGTON gave notice of a motion for a select committee to inquire into the constitution of the Admiralty.

ARTERIAL DRAINAGE OF LANDS.

In reply to Sir J. Shelley, Sir G. C. LEWIS said that he had had his attention directed to this subject during the late recess, and he believed it was one in which a great deal of interest was felt. A measure was nearly prepared, and he hoped soon to be able to lay it upon the table of the House, but he could not name the day at present.

THE PAROCHIAL SCHOOLMASTERS IN SCOTLAND.

Mr. STIRLING asked the Lord Advocate if he proposed to introduce in the present session any bill for the relief of the parochial schoolmasters of Scotland, whose salary had been diminished by the expiry of the late act. The LORD ADVOCATE said he should have to submit a proposal upon this subject, but he could not state specifically whether a bill would be introduced this session, or, if so, when it would be brought in.

THANKS TO THE FORCES IN CHINA.

Lord PALMERSTON moved, and Mr. DISRAELI seconded, a vote of thanks to the army and navy engaged in the recent operations in China.

Mr. V. SCULLY made some strong observations on the burning of the Emperor's palace; Mr. WHITE repudiated the policy of the war; and Sir J. ELPHINSTONE expressed his opinion that a due satisfaction had not been exacted from the Chinese.

Lord J. RUSSELL defended the course taken by Lord Elgin with reference to the Emperor's palace, contending that it was only a just retribution for acts of treachery and barbarity, as it fell not upon subordinates or on any of the people of China, but on the representative of all authority in that empire. The reason why General Montauban and Baron Gros had not acquiesced in the act was because they thought it would strike such terror into the Chinese that the treaty would be broken off. Information had been received from China that the tariff in accordance with the treaty had come into operation, and was received with satisfaction by both English and Chinese.

The vote was then agreed to.

BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY BILL.

On the order for the second reading of the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill.

Mr. ROEBUCK objected that in appointing a Chief Judge the bill merely created additional expense, and that it did not provide for uniformity of decision. It professed to abolish the distinction between insolvency and bankruptcy, but did not do so; it was only an alteration of the law, and alteration was not reform. The bill would make the administration of the bankrupt law more expensive. It was an attorneys' bill, and would advance their interests.

Mr. BOVILL condemned the retention of the Commissioners of Bankruptcy (alleged last year to be useless), when a Chief Judge, with 5,000*l.* a year, was to be appointed, whose duties were now performed satisfactorily by the Lords Justices. Messengers and official assignees were to be retained; so that there was no substantial alteration, but additional expense. He stated other objections to the machinery of the bill, admitting, at the same time, that it contained some valuable provisions.

Mr. MOFFATT, Mr. EWART, and Mr. HADFIELD spoke in favour of the bill.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL vindicated the course he had taken in confining his bill principally to what was new, and in not re-enacting what was already in the statute-book. He replied to the objections of Mr. Bovill and Mr. Roebuck, mingling a little sarcasm in his reply. He frankly admitted that there were many things in the bill regarding which different opinions would exist, and in committee, he should be happy, he said, to receive and consider whatever criticisms might be offered upon them.

After a few remarks by Mr. Malins, Mr. James, Mr. McMahon, and Sir H. Willoughby, the bill was read a second time.

THE RED SEA TELEGRAPH.

On the second reading of the Red Sea and India Telegraph Bill a discussion took place, in which some animadversion was bestowed on the contract, and on the conduct of the company in reference to laying down the line, with regard to which explanations and

defence were entered into. The bill was referred to a select committee.

TRUSTEES OF CHARITIES BILL.

The order for the second reading of this bill stood next on the paper, but, in the absence of both Mr. Dillwyn and Mr. Selwyn, who was to have moved that it be read a second time that day six months, was passed over.

CRIMINAL LAW.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL moved for leave to bring in seven bills for the consolidation of the statute law of England and Ireland relating to offences against the person, malicious injuries to property, larceny, forgery, coinage offences, accessories and abettors of indictable offences, and to repeal certain criminal statutes. These are the same bills which were brought down from the Lords last session. After a brief discussion, leave was given to bring in the bills.

THE FOUR VACANT SEATS.

Sir G. C. LEWIS moved for leave to bring in a bill to assign the seats forfeited by the disfranchisement of the boroughs of St. Albans and Sudbury. He stated that the reason why this step had not before been taken was the expectation of their assignment being included in some Reform Bill; but as there was no prospect of such a measure it was thought desirable to appropriate these seats to other constituencies. It was proposed to give one seat to the West Riding of Yorkshire and another to South Lancashire. One of the other seats was proposed to be given to Chelsea and Kensington, and the fourth and last to Birkenhead.

Mr. BENTINCK protested against the scheme; for, as it was founded on population and taxation, in justice they ought to be given to rural counties.

Mr. STIRLING claimed seats for the universities of Scotland.

Mr. MAGUIRE for Dublin and Cork counties.

Mr. AYRTON stigmatised the measure as a ridiculous attempt to escape from the question of reform.

Mr. AYRTON protested against the Government escaping from the responsibility they had undertaken to bring in a Reform bill by introducing this trumpery measure.

Lord PALMERSTON said the Government did not propose this measure as a substitute for a Reform bill. They had stated their reasons why they had not felt it to be their duty this Session to introduce a comprehensive measure of Reform; but they did feel it their duty not to permit these four seats to remain vacant any longer, and he thought the arrangement they had proposed was as fair as any other. He did not think there was any case for an addition to the representation of Scotland or Ireland.

Mr. KNIGHTLEY condemned the proposed distribution of the seats.

Sir G. LEWIS having replied, leave was given to bring in the bill.

NEW MEASURES.

Mr. DUNLOP obtained leave to bring in a bill to afford facilities for the better ascertainment of the law of foreign countries when pleaded in courts within her Majesty's dominions.

Mr. VILLIERS obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the laws regarding the removal of the poor, and the contribution of parishes to the common fund in unions; and a bill to amend the law relating to the removal of poor persons to Scotland and Ireland.

The House adjourned at half-past twelve o'clock.

THE OUTBREAK OF CONVICTS AT CHATHAM.

On Friday, in answer to Mr. Alderman Salomons, Sir G. C. LEWIS, with reference to the outbreak of the convicts at Chatham, stated that early in January six prisoners attempted to escape, but were detected; then a disturbance took place in St. Mary's Island, and subsequently the riot, the facts of which are well known, took place. It was not known what were the precise causes of these particular outbreaks, but the general cause was supposed to be attributable to the transfer of the convicts from the hulks to the prison; and it had been found difficult to maintain discipline. No specific grievance had been alleged by any convict.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

On the motion for the adjournment to Monday, Mr. EWART inquired whether any measures would be adopted for giving improved local legislative councils in India, of which British residents as well as natives of India may be members, in conformity with the recommendation of the Committee on British Settlement in India? Sir C. WOOD said that he had been in communication with the Governor-General, and until he received an answer he did not like to give an opinion on so difficult and important a subject.

In answer to Mr. B. Cochrane, Mr. Griffith, and Mr. Digby Seymour,

Lord J. RUSSELL said with regard to the annexation of Mentone and Roquebrune, in the principality of Monaco, to France, that those two places were between Nice and the Sardinian frontier. For a long time there had been disputes between the King of Sardinia and Monaco, and in 1848 the towns expressed a wish to be annexed to Sardinia, and they had since been occupied by Sardinian troops. The cessation of Nice to France changed the question, and the causes of dispute ceased with Sardinia. The Emperor had offered to purchase the towns from the Prince of Monaco, which offer was accepted. He did not see that any great political importance attached to the transaction, as the frontier of Sardinia remained unchanged. With regard to their being any encouragement of her Majesty's Government to give any encouragement to the idea of any scheme which having for its object the retention of any part of the temporal

sovereignty of the Pope, as a possible solution of the Italian question, would under any circumstances be satisfactory or acceptable to the Italian people, he could not answer such a question. With regard to the Stade Dues, it was the fact that an offer had been made to purchase them for a sum, of which Great Britain was to pay a third, one-third by Hamburg, and one-third by all other States contributing to the toll. It was believed that some such arrangement would be finally come to ere long. No State would be exempt from toll until the whole indemnity was paid.

In answer to Mr. Watlington, Mr. T. G. BARING said that it was the intention of the Government to call out the yeomanry cavalry for duty this year.

In answer to Sir J. Shelley, Mr. COWPER said a bill was in preparation for purchasing a site for the concentration of the law courts.

Sir E. COLEBROOKE obtained leave to bring in a bill to provide for the formation of tramways in Scotland.

Mr. GARNETT obtained leave to bring in a bill to regulate the use of locomotives on turnpike and other roads.

The House adjourned at half-past six.

ADMIRALTY REFORM.

On Monday Sir J. PAKINGTON, in reference to a motion for a committee of inquiry into the administration of the Admiralty, stated that he understood that Admiral Duncombe had intended to bring on a motion of the same kind, and that arrangements had been made with him on the part of the Government to accede to the motion, and therefore he should not press his own motion.

BELLIGERENT RIGHTS AT SEA.

In answer to Mr. Horfall, Lord J. RUSSELL said that no steps had been taken with the view of carrying out the recommendation of the Shipping Committee of last year on the subject of belligerent rights at sea. Some difficulty had arisen in arranging the question of the rights of private property in war with the United States, as an opinion had been there expressed that blockades should be confined to places actually besieged. He (Lord J. Russell) now expressed an opinion that the question was one affecting the maritime power of this country, and that the adoption of the principle of respecting private property at sea in war would give a great advantage to other powers with less powerful navies.

BANKRUPTCY BILL.

The Bankruptcy and Insolvency (Salaries) Bill passed through committee.

The House then went into committee on the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill. Clauses up to 41 were agreed to, except 13 and 14, which were postponed. On clause 42, which provides that the commissions payable under 1 and 2 William IV., a. pensions payable under 1 and 2 William IV., a. to the patentees of bankrupts out of the funds of the commissioners of bankrupts out of the funds of the Bankruptcy Court should be now paid into the Bank of England to the credit of the chief registrar's account by the Treasury, out of money to be voted for that purpose from year to year by Parliament, Sir H. WILLOUGHBY moved an amendment to strike out the latter words of the clause, the effect of which would be to retain the payment out of the funds of the Bankruptcy Court, as now. After a discussion, on a division, the amendment was lost by 78 to 28. The clause was agreed to. Several clauses were agreed to, and others postponed. Clause 50 was agreed to, and the House resumed.

PAROCHIAL ASSESSMENT.

On the motion that the Parochial Assessment Bill be read a second time, a discussion arose with regard to its being postponed for a fortnight or so, for the purpose of allowing its provisions to be considered. The bill was read a second time with the understanding that at the end of the above time it would be referred to a select committee.

Mr. DISRAELI made some complaint with regard to the mode in which the Government business had been conducted that evening, the two first orders having been postponed, instead of having been taken in their proper turn.

Sir G. C. LEWIS stated that the second reading of the Highway Bill was postponed at the request of several members made on Friday, and he then stated that he would move the postponement on this evening. The Post-office Savings Banks Bill was postponed in consequence of the illness of Mr. Gladstone.

THE RED SEA TELEGRAPH.

A discussion, originated by Mr. WYLD, arose on the nomination of the members of the select committee on the Red Sea Telegraph Bill, with regard to the nature of the inquiry, whether it was to be confined to the question of a conditional or unconditional guarantee on the part of the Government, or whether it was to be extended to the fact whether the line was ever worked at all. The motion was, however, agreed to.

The House adjourned at eleven o'clock.

GREAT STRIKE IN LANCASHIRE.—The weavers at Blackburn are on strike. The town is in a very excited state, and not less than 14,000 persons, weavers, beamers, loomers, and drawers-in, are now unemployed and patrolling the streets. The misguided operatives are acting at the dictation of the "Weavers' Union." A large open-air meeting was held on Friday. 5,000 operatives attended. Speeches in favour of the policy already adopted by the operatives were made, and a resolution was carried to the effect that they would not resume work at the reduced rate of wages unless short time be conceded.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

ABERDEENSHIRE.—The following is the close of the poll on Friday:—Leslie (Conservative), 851; Gordon (Liberal), 665. Majority for Leslie, 186. Mr. Leslie was mobbed at Huntly, and compelled to take refuge in the Court House until he was relieved by Sheriff Davidson, the Procurator-Fiscal, and a body of police, who travelled per special train from Aberdeen for the purpose, a distance of forty miles. Mr. Leslie was six hours sheltering in the Court House, and was only rescued after a struggle. The Tory majorities in former contests, we learn from the *Aberdeen Herald*, were—in 1832, 181, and in 1835, 413. Only a small portion of the electors last week recorded their votes, and Mr. Leslie failed in reaching within some hundreds of the number of names on his advertised committee! This forms a striking proof that the feeling of the county is against him, and that he owes his return entirely to adventitious circumstances. Had Mr. Leslie and Mr. Gordon started on equal terms, the issue would have been different.

BATH.—Mr. Phinn having declined, much to the disappointment of the Liberal electors, the unanimous invitation of the Bath Liberal Association to allow himself to be nominated to fill the seat vacated by Mr. Way, who has accepted, or will very shortly accept, the Chiltern Hundreds, the Liberal party have been, during the past week, on the look-out for a candidate. The names of several gentlemen have been submitted to them, including those of Mr. Otway, Sir H. Rawlinson, and Sir Alexander Donaldson. The latter is likely to be the man.

CHELSEA AND KENSINGTON.—In anticipation of Chelsea and Kensington becoming a Parliamentary borough several gentlemen are already named as possible candidates. Among them are Mr. Torrens McCallagh and the Hon. Captain Grosvenor, son of Lord Ebury.

BIRKENHEAD.—Mr. John Laird is spoken of as the Liberal-Conservative candidate for this new borough, but has not yet declared himself on the subject. It is understood that the extreme Liberals will endeavour to induce Mr. Thomas Brassey, jun., to come forward in opposition to Mr. Laird, should that gentleman signify his intention of becoming a candidate.

SUDBURY.—Sudbury is not disposed to submit tamely to the absolute disfranchisement proposed by Sir George Lewis. On the contrary, on Friday, a public meeting was held in order to secure, if possible, the re-enfranchisement of the constituency. The mayor (Mr. S. Higge), in opening the proceedings, stated that, in conjunction with Mr. Gooday, a solicitor in that town, he had recently had an interview on the subject with Sir George Lewis at the Home-office. Sir George promised to take their representations into consideration.

BOROUGH OF PEMBROKE.—Sir John Owen's death having taken place, there are already three candidates in the field, viz.:—Colonel Owen, who was beaten at the election for the county a few days ago; Captain Ramsay, C.B., Superintendent of Pembroke Dockyard; and Mr. Thomas Meyrick, of Bush.

LEICESTER.—The return of a Conservative for this borough (Mr. Heygate) has excited much discussion in the Liberal ranks, and has brought forth various explanations. The Committee for promoting the return of Mr. Taylor have issued an address to "Liberals of the United Kingdom," explaining the circumstances under which that gentleman was brought forward, and from their statement drawing these conclusions:—

From these facts and figures, it will be seen that Mr. Harris, with all his local influence and commercial appliances, could not by any possibility have defeated Mr. Heygate, and that, although he stands nominally before Mr. Taylor on the poll, Mr. Taylor had really the support and sympathy of a majority of the Liberal Electors. And, moreover, that the appearance of Mr. Taylor in the field has had nothing whatever to do with the loss of the seat to the Liberals; but, that Mr. Harris, in refusing the overtures made to him at the outset of the election, for the introduction, by his own friends, of a candidate free from the local prejudices and antagonisms, is really responsible for the return of a Conservative for Leicester.

Mr. William Biggs, in a letter to the *Leicester Mercury*, gives his fellow-Liberals counsel as to the future in order that the return of two Tories may be prevented at the next general election. He contends that as the moderate and advanced Liberals in the borough are so nearly evenly divided, each should be represented by a candidate, who should be supported by the united party. Mr. Biggs urges that, with a view to a complete reconciliation, no townsmen should be brought forward as candidates.

Let all those who have been before the Leicester public in either capacity for ever retire. Let the Pagets, the Harries, the Ellises, the Biggses, forego all personal ambition, and publicly announce that for the future they will patriotically forego all and any further attempts to become, or to continue, members for Leicester. Let us have a clear stage. Let us have a public meeting of electors. Let us resolve that we will invite two strangers as candidates, one representing the Whig, and the other the Radical section of our party—men who know nothing of our quarrels, and who have never been mixed up with them; who would snatch us out of the wretched fog and bogs in which we have lost ourselves, and raise us to the mountain brow of a glorious moral elevation, in a clear, unclouded atmosphere of the purest patriotism. In other words, let us have no other object, admit no other motive, than patriotism, pure and undefiled. Let the past be forgotten. Let the waters of Lethe drown it. Let the social and internecine war that has been waging for the last twenty years, and which has met at last with its proper and natural reward, "sink into the night of time." Let us commence a new era of united popular

action; let us do our duty to the sacred principles we profess; let us send to Parliament, *coute qui coute*, men whose convictions and antecedents are favourable to liberty.

WEST SOMERSET.—A requisition is being got up to Mr. W. H. P. G. Langton, who formerly sat for the Western Division of Somersetshire, to come forward in the room of Mr. C. A. Moody, who retires when the present Parliament dissolves.

COUNTY CORK ELECTION.—The Liberal party in the county have combined to support Colonel R. Roche against the Tory candidate, Mr. Leader. This combined action on the part of the Liberals, says the *Cork Reporter*, is sure to result in success.

SOUTH WILTS.—Mr. Grove having retired, Lieut. Colonel Bathurst was on Thursday returned for this division without opposition. In reply to an article in the *Times*, Mr. Grove says that, though he had the support of the majority of the landowners, as well as of the late members, Mr. Wyndham and Lord Herbert, and also Lords Westminster, Pembroke, Ailesbury, Ashburton, and Rivers, he met with so much general apathy and indifference on the part of those who had always hitherto supported the Liberal cause, that he felt constrained, although reluctantly, to retire from the contest without going to the poll.

THE ESTIMATES.

The Navy Estimates for the year ending 1861-2 have been issued. They show a nett decrease of 806,625*l.* The total is 12,294,475*l.* The savings under the head "conveyance of troops" is 231,000*l.* The sum for building, repair, and outfit of the fleet, steam machinery, and ships built by contract, is 3,489,470*l.*, being an increase of 285,043*l.* The total force in the fleet and coast-guard service, will be 78,200, against 85,500 last year.

Respecting the Army Estimates, the *Observer* says:—"We believe that the Army Estimates, although not yet printed for public use, will be made to show a reduction not much less in real amount, although apparently not so considerable as in the sum proposed for the navy, in comparison with the vote of last year. Last year there was a sum received by the War-office of 600,000*l.*, due by the East India department from the cost of the mutiny, which diminished the total charge for the army by that amount, and which when added to the 200,000*l.* or 300,000*l.* of reduction proposed for this year, and the further revision that may take place, will bring the army expenditure to something like 1,000,000*l.* less than the amount required last year. At present it is not intended to raise or to disband any regiments of the line. The most that is resolved upon is some small reduction of about thirty men and thirty horses from each regiment of cavalry, and a diminution in the numbers of the depots of the infantry regiments that are in India and other foreign stations."

The Miscellaneous Estimates will be prepared in a fortnight, and will show some reduction.

ANOTHER GREAT COMMERCIAL FRAUD.

On Saturday it was announced that the business of the Commercial Bank of London would be transferred to the London and Westminster Bank. The explanation of this unusual circumstance proves to be the discovery of a large embezzlement at the branch of the Commercial Bank in Henrietta-street, Covent-garden. The amount is 67,000*l.*, and, although this would not have been sufficient to affect the solvency of the establishment, a resolution was almost immediately arrived at that it would be better to prevent all anxiety and alarm by transferring the business to the London and Westminster, and thus assuring the depositors of their perfect safety. The balance-sheet presented on the 15th ult. showed a reserve fund of 75,000*l.*, and, as the current business of the bank is believed to have been very safe, there is apparently no reason to doubt that the shareholders will receive back the whole of their paid-up capital. Under these circumstances, as the latest price of the shares with 20*l.* paid was only 21*l.*, the prospects of the proprietary will not be severely affected. The fraud just detected is stated to have been committed by a ledger clerk named Durden, and is believed to have been carried on, without any accomplice in London, by simply retaining a portion of the funds paid in by customers, who were duly credited for such amounts, which were afterwards, however, written off to the credit of a fictitious account, said to have been opened in the name of a confederate in the country. Upon any absence of Durden from his post some of the discrepancies between the pass-books of the customers and the ledgers of the bank would have been certainly discovered, and hence, although it was a strict rule of the bank that every clerk should periodically absent himself for a holiday, he disregarded that rule, and was never away for a single day—the branch apparently being far less under the supervision of the directors than the parent establishment in Lothbury. His misappropriations have been going on for many years. A few days back, however, a paralytic seizure incapacitated him from attending to his duties, although he pertinaciously made an effort to do so, and the whole affair at once became known. Durden is a married man, about forty years of age, with seven children, and had been sixteen years in the bank. Building speculations are understood to have constituted the channel through which the money has been squandered, but he seems anxious to facilitate restitution as far as possible, and it is hoped that some rather considerable amounts of property may be re-

covered. It is remarkable, that in July, 1860, after the occurrence of the Pullinger frauds, the directors instituted, as they imagined, a strict inquiry into the entire conduct of the establishment, in order to see that every possible check was in operation throughout; and that this inquiry terminated in impressing upon them with a conviction that there was no conceivable mode in which a fraud by any of the officials could for any period escape detection.

THE CONVICT OUTBREAK AT CHATHAM.

For weeks the Chatham convicts have defied the Government. Beginning by small acts of insubordination, they have proceeded to downright mutiny. In the early stages, ringleaders were seized and sent to Pentonville and Millbank, and some were flogged. This did not cure the riotous spirit. The convicts on St. Mary's Island broke into open riot. At dinner they threw soup over the warders, and when confined yelled and screamed like maniacs in their cells. After the outbreak on St. Mary's Island twenty men were ironed and chained together in one cell. On Saturday, after dinner, they refused to go to work, and, rushing on the warders, overpowered them, seized their keys, released the men confined, broke everything they could break, and set the prison on fire. Happily the warders were able to extinguish the flames by turning on water always ready. Captain Gambier and Captain Powell vainly tried to restore order. Then they sent for the soldiers, and the peril of the emergency may be estimated from a fact that a party of marines, who happened to be engaged on ball practice hard by, were suddenly ordered to march on the prison. In addition, five hundred infantry of the line, each man having ten rounds in his pouch, arrived. For some reason unexplained, they did not at once enter the prison: when they did the convicts were soon brought to reason. Although they challenged the soldiers to "come on," the truncheons of the warders, backed by the bayonets of the troops, sufficed to drive them to their cells. Forty were seized, tied up to the halberds, and flogged, each man receiving three dozen lashes. On Tuesday ninety more were ordered to be flogged, and afterwards sent to Millbank and Pentonville.

There are still about 800 of the convicts under close confinement in their cells, the whole of whom are placed on bread and water for their share in the mutinous outbreak of last week. About 200 of the convicts who refrained from participating in the revolt and subsequent riot are allowed to leave the prison to resume their work in the dockyard and on the other public works at Chatham, and these are allowed full labour diet. In addition to the convicts who received corporal punishment last week there remained another class of offenders to be dealt with—prisoners who were not equally culpable with the ringleaders in the riot, but who took an active part in the mutiny, and afterwards, on two or three subsequent occasions, continued to commit acts of minor insubordination. These, to the number of 105 men, were ironed and chained together in batches of thirteen, and made to stand the whole day on the parade-ground against the outer wall of the building in charge of the prison warders and military sentries. The strictest silence was rigidly enforced among them, and at night they were allowed to sleep, still chained together, in the wash-house and bath-room, on boards, under a strong guard. This heavy punishment was continued day after day until Sunday last, with the most marked effect on the prisoners subjected to it, the whole having been thereby reduced to a state of the most complete subordination and order. On Sunday morning Captain Powell ordered the chains to be removed from the whole, and each man permitted to go back to his cell, which he had not been allowed to enter for nearly a week. This concession of the governor was received by the convicts with an outburst of respectful thanks.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—1861.

MATRICULATION.—JANUARY.
EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS.

MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Real	Catton, Alfred R.	(Exhibition)	Woodhouse-grove School.
	Froembling, F. O.	(Prize)	Mr. Sprange, Bayawater.
	Brown, George Samuel		City of London School.
	Magnus, Laurie		University College.
	Caldwell, Robert Townley		King's College.
	Magnus, Philip		University College.
	Kisch, Albert		Jews' College.

CHEMISTRY.

Deas, Peter Maury	(Prize)	University of Edinburgh.
Nunneley, Frederick Barham		University College School.

BOTANY.

Deas, Peter Maury		University of Edinburgh.
Mason, Philip Brooks		Royal Medical College, Epsom.

ZOOLOGY.

Green, Frederick King		Palmer House, Holloway.
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CLASSICS.

Davies, C. Butler (Exhibition)		Trinity College, Cambridge.
Tovey, Duncan Crookes		King's College.
Hodgson, John Willoughby		Private Tuition.

* Disqualified by age from sharing the Exhibition.

CHAPEL BURNT DOWN, AT BRADFORD.—On Thursday afternoon the Providence Primitive Methodist Chapel, in Manchester-road, Bradford, was burnt down in less than an hour, property to the value of £3,000 being destroyed. James Forrest, the chapel-keeper, had been engaged during the afternoon in burning some evergreens, recently used for decorative purposes, in a stove placed between the chapel and the schools, and it is supposed that the flue running from this stove had become over-heated, and had ignited both buildings.

Postscript.

Wednesday, February 20, 1861.

ITALY.

NAPLES, Feb. 18.

General Cialdini and the army have assisted at a mass for those who died in the late struggle. General Cialdini has published an Order of the Day announcing the taking of Gaeta. The tone of the order is very moderate. It concludes as follows:—"Death throws a sad veil over all human quarrels. The dead are all equal. Be generous towards the vanquished; your hatred cannot last. As a soldier, Victor Emmanuel fights and forgives."

The Sardinians are actively engaged in clearing Gaeta of its ruins. The city has suffered enormously from the bombardment. Count Ausperg is dead. Typhus fever is ravaging Gaeta.

ROME, Feb. 16 (via Marseilles).

Illuminations have taken place on the Corso in celebration of the surrender of Gaeta. The committee for the furtherance of the unity of Italy have recommended the citizens to illuminate the city on the day of the opening of the Italian Parliament.

ROME (via Marseilles) Feb. 16.

The *Giornale di Roma* gives a denial to the rumours of an arrangement between the Holy See and Piedmont. The departure for Paris of Mgr. Sacconi, Papal Nuncio to the Court of the Tuileries, has been postponed. At the demonstration on Thursday last, the crowd shouted "Long live Victor Emmanuel!" "The Unity of Italy for ever!" Some priests were even seen cheering with the multitude. Some French patrols at length requested the crowd to disperse, and were obeyed.

ROME, Feb. 17.

Franco II. and his Queen will leave in a few days for Bavaria, accompanied by the Queen Dowager. The suite of Franco II. speak in high terms of the bravery of the Piedmontese.

The Pope has ordered the publication of diplomatic documents, as a reply to the French Government.

On Thursday an energetic popular manifestation took place on account of the taking of Gaeta, and was not opposed by the French Government.

The public mind at Rome is much agitated, and it is thought that it will be impossible for the Government to resist the national movement.

It is rumoured that the influence of Cardinal Antonelli and Mgr. de Mérode is much shaken.

MARSEILLES, Feb. 19.

According to letters received from Naples, a riotous assemblage attacked the palace of the Archbishop during the *fêtes* on the occasion of the fall of Gaeta. The windows of the Spanish consul's residence were smashed by the people. Commander Nigra promised to give satisfaction to the consul, and to punish the guilty parties. Several hundred Bourbon soldiers were found by the Sardinians at Gaeta suffering from typhus fever.

It is asserted that General Cialdini will receive the title of Duke of Gaeta.

THE SYRIAN CONFERENCE.

PARIS, Feb. 19 (Evening).

The Conference on the Syrian question held a sitting to-day.

The *Patrie* and the *Pays* say:—"The latest news from Cochin China announces that fresh persecutions had been commenced against the Christians."

UNITED STATES.

Intelligence has been received from New York to the 9th inst.

The Peace Congress at Washington held a short session on the 8th inst. It still sat with closed doors. Nothing definite had been accomplished. It was probable that many points of the Crittenden, Bagler, and Border States propositions would be adopted. A member of the Convention had received communications from several leading New York bankers and brokers, that unless a compromise was agreed to, incoming administrations would have nothing to expect from capitalists in the way of upholding the financial credit of Government.

A resolution was about to be brought before the Louisiana convention, inviting all States, except those in New England, to join the Southern Confederacy.

Montgomery advises affirmed that the Southern Congress was about to levy an export duty of one per cent. per pound on cotton.

INDIA.

BOMBAY, Jan. 27.

The famine in the North-West Provinces is very severe, and is extending daily.

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce has made a demonstration against the duties on yarn and piece goods.

The Viceroy is at Inbbulpore (Jubbulpore?) Sir George Clerk is in the Guzerat.

YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

CHURCH-RATES.

In the House of Lords, last night, the Duke of Marlborough gave notice that on Friday next he should present a bill to amend the law relating to Church-rates, and that he should take that opportunity of explaining its provisions, which he believed would be found to be in accordance with the recommendations of their lordship's committee on the subject.

EMBANKMENT OF THE THAMES.

In answer to Lord Llanover, Earl GRANVILLE said that a commission would be appointed to consider the subject of the embankment of the Thames. The question of a bill relating to the coal-tax by the city of London was under consideration.

The Indictable Offences Bill, the Fictitious Savings Banks Bill, and the Constructive Notices Amendment Bill passed through committee.

RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

Earl GREY moved for copies or extracts of any despatches received by her Majesty's Government explaining the objects of an expedition reported to have been ordered to proceed up the Yang-tze-Kiang; and to call the attention of the House to the papers relating to China laid before it by command of her Majesty. The noble earl, without professing to dwell on the immediate causes of the late war with China, at great length and with much elaboration traced the history of our whole intercourse with China since the treaty which terminated the first war, contending that England had exhibited uniform disregard of the obligations of that treaty, especially in reference to the opium trade and the traffic in coolies.

Lord WODEHOUSE said the wars that had taken place were entirely attributable to the bad faith of the Chinese authorities.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH looked upon the expedition up the Yang-tze as the best means for restoring strength and stability to the Chinese empire, because by exploring that river we should be brought into collision with the rebels, and in consequence should do our best to put them down, and so open up the trade which they were now obstructing.

After some remarks from Lord GREY in reply, the motion was agreed to.

In the House of Commons, Mr. BARNES took the oath and his seat for Bolton.

Mr. H. BERKELEY gave notice for this day fortnight of a bill for the introduction of the Ballot.

Colonel F. FRENCH gave notice that in the event of the passing of a bill reducing the county franchise in England to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ l., he should introduce a bill reducing the county franchise in Ireland from 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ l.

Mr. LOCKE KING moved for leave to bring in a bill to extend the franchise in counties in England and Wales.

Mr. WARNER, who had given notice of an amendment that a select committee be appointed to consider what changes it may be desirable to introduce with a view to amend the representation of the people, said that he did not mean it as indicating hostility to Mr. L. King's bill, but had brought it forward pursuant to a notice which he had given last session, so that something definite in this respect might be arrived at. He should not press his amendment, but bring it forward as a substantive motion, and vote for the proposed bill.

Mr. GRIFFITH moved as an amendment that, considering that the object of the proposed bill involved the practical adoption of a principle which has generally been considered as opposed to the spirit of our parliamentary constitution, namely, the uniformity of the county and borough franchise, it is not expedient to reduce the county franchise below 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ l.

Lord PALMERSTON regretted that this bill, and that projected by Mr. Baines on the borough franchise, had been brought forward, because it was very doubtful, looking to the experience of last year, whether the questions involved would be adequately discussed. He should not oppose the introduction of the proposed bills; yet, as his opinion was that measures of such vast importance should be the duty of the ministers of the crown, he regretted that his hon. friends had taken this step, and they must not expect any facilities from the Government in the conduct of them.

Mr. DISRAELI would not oppose the introduction of the bill, but trusted that, after the courtesy of allowing the bills to be brought in was fulfilled, some mode of getting rid of them would be found.

Mr. GRIFFITH withdrew his amendment, and leave was given to bring in the bill.

THE PROBATE DUTY.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS moved that in the opinion of the House real property should be made to pay the same probate duty as that now payable on personal property. Mr. GLADSTONE opposed the motion on the ground that the proposition was neither just nor practicable. On a division the motion was lost by 167 to 51.

THE INCOME-TAX.

Mr. HUBBARD moved for a select committee to inquire into the present mode of assessing and collecting the income and property-tax, and whether any mode of levying the same, so as to render the tax more equitable, can be adopted. He proposed that allowances be made in outgoings for land and houses, on diminished royalties on mines, and an allowance of one-third before the payment on incomes derived from trades and professions.

Mr. GLADSTONE could not consent to the motion for inquiry, and more especially when it was to be directed and governed by the plan which had accompanied it, which amounted to a proposition to fix a different rate for each schedule of the income-tax.

After a brief debate, on a division the motion was carried by 131 to 127. The Government was thus defeated.

SUPERANNUATION.

Mr. M. MILNES obtained leave to bring in a Bill to make better provision for granting superannuations to officers of prisons in England and Wales.

BURIAL OF DISSENTERS.

Sir S. M. PETO, in moving for leave to bring in a Bill to make further provision with respect to the burial of persons not being members of the Church of England as by law established, said that in 1661 the rubric of the Church of England, founded on the law of Parliament, was passed, which excluded from Christian burial suicides, excommunicated persons, and unbaptized persons. There was a certain class of Nonconformists who did not believe in the necessity of infant baptism, and they felt it to be an intolerable grievance that their children should be denied the right of Christian burial. Fortunately he could refer to precedent in his favour. By the 5th George IV., cap. 25, which related to Ireland, it was enacted that it should not be necessary that any officiating minister of the Church should celebrate the burial service unless by particular desire, and also that ministers of other denominations should be at liberty to conduct the service. He simply asked the House to apply to England a law which had worked so well in the sister country. His bill would provide for the burial of all unbaptized persons and Nonconformists, and would authorise Dissenting ministers to perform the burial service, at such times as not to interfere with the arrangements of the clergyman, all of whose fees would be paid. The hon. member concluded by asking leave to introduce the bill.

Mr. S. ESTCOURT asked if the bill imposed upon the clergyman the obligation of performing the burial service according to the forms of the Church.

Sir M. PETO said it did not. The service might be performed by another clergyman at a time to be named by the incumbent.

Leave was then given to introduce the bill, which was read a first time.

PUBLIC CHARITIES.

Mr. HARCADISTE moved for leave to bring in a bill to facilitate the appointment of trustees in public charities. The bill was identical with that introduced by him last year.

Leave was given, and the bill read a first time.

EXTENSION OF THE BOROUGH FRANCHISE.

Mr. BAINES moved for leave to bring in a bill to extend the franchise in boroughs in England and Wales to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. He expressed his regret at the tone adopted by Lord Palmerston in reference to the question of reform, and urged that practical reform was only to be obtained by isolated measures.

The motion was seconded by Mr. HADFIELD.

Lord PALMERSTON said he had not opposed the motion of Mr. King, nor was he aware that there was anything in his tone which laid him open to objection. He had merely said that the Government could not give days for the discussion of these measures.

Leave was given to bring in the bill.

The Bankruptcy and Insolvency (Salaries, &c.) Report was brought and agreed to.

The House adjourned at a quarter to twelve o'clock.

MR. COBDEN AND THE GLASGOW TESTIMONIAL.

The *Daily News* and *Star* publish the following letter from Mr. Cobden:—

"Algeria, Feb. 10th, 1861.

"My dear Sir,—The newspapers which have just reached me contain a circular issued by a committee in Glasgow, bearing your signature as convener, inviting subscriptions to a testimonial fund in acknowledgment of my recent eminent services."

Whilst I appreciate most cordially the friendly motives which must have prompted the gentlemen whose names appear on the committee to take this step without my consent or knowledge, I must beg them to allow me very respectfully to decline their proffered kindness. I drew upon the Government for my expenses during the time I was in Paris, and have, therefore, incurred no pecuniary sacrifice for which I am entitled to reimbursement. As for the services I rendered in connection with the Treaty, they were a labour of love, for which it would be painful to me to accept compensation in any form, or for any quarter.

Reiterating my thanks for your kind intentions, believe me, yours very truly,
M. R. Dalglish, Esq., M.P.

R. COBDEN.

MR. TURNBULL'S APPOINTMENT.—Yesterday Lord Palmerston received a despatch from the gentleman who had signed the Memorial requesting him not to accept Mr. Turnbull's resignation of the appointment he held in the Public Record Office. The *Daily News* says:—

The question for the Premier was exclusively practical; and we believe the public will be of opinion that, with his usual sound English judgment, Lord Palmerston has gone straight to the common sense of the matter. As long as nothing could be alleged against the manner in which Mr. Turnbull was fulfilling his duty—and to this hour nothing has been so much as alleged—Lord Palmerston refused to entertain the question of his dismissal; but when that gentleman resigned he was free to consider the wisdom of the original appointment. He says, "It was an unfortunate selection." Public opinion will ratify that judgment. Those words express the simple truth, but they also cover the whole truth.

The Marquis of Normanby said he could assure his lordship that his decision would not put an end to the controversy.

MARK-LANE—THIS DAY.

The show of English wheat in to-day's market was again very limited, and in poor condition. The finest samples changed hands readily, at quite Monday's currency; but in damp parcels, sales were effected with great difficulty, and their value must be considered, in a great measure, nominal. The arrivals of foreign wheat are large, viz., 20,000 quarters.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"W. Mathews."—The demands upon our space are at present too pressing to make room for his very long letter.

"R. Dudding," "F. Hudson," "Cantabrigiensis," and "F. Lakeman."—Too late for this week.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1861.

SUMMARY.

THE proceedings of the House of Commons last night forcibly recall the events that preceded the downfall of the last Palmerston administration. Again we see the Liberal party in a state of disorganisation, and the Government abdicating its proper functions, and receiving, if not courting, those minor defeats that undermine its influence. Last evening, Mr. Hubbard inflicted the first blow upon Ministers this Session, by carrying against them, and in spite of the decided opposition of Mr. Gladstone, a motion for a Select Committee to inquire into the present mode of assessing and collecting the income and property-tax, and whether any mode of levying the same, so as to render the tax more equitable, could be adopted. It is by such tactics that a strong and united Opposition may be able to undermine a Government which they dare not directly assail. Lord Palmerston is now paying the penalty of his insincerity last session, on the subject of Parliamentary Reform. He has declined to re-open the question, but he is still haunted by its shadow. Notwithstanding that decision, he was obliged last night to assent to the introduction of the bills of Mr. Locke King and Mr. Baines for extending respectively the County and Borough Franchise; though he plainly indicated that, if he did not oppose them, he would afford no facilities for their further progress. Probably these measures of Reform will not be carried this Session, but certainly Lord Palmerston's Administration will be irretrievably damaged if they are smothered.

One or two ecclesiastical topics require a word of comment. The Duke of Marlborough has added another to the many schemes for settling the Church-rate difficulty, and will on Friday bring in a Bill for giving effect to the proposals of the Lords' Committee.—Sir Morton Peto last night obtained leave to introduce a Bill to make further provision with respect to the burial of persons not being members of the Church of England as by law established. In Edinburgh the opposition to the new Annuity-tax Act has become so formidable that the impost cannot be collected. Some 8,000 ratepayers have asked the Town Council to use all constitutional means to obtain its repeal, and that body has promised to take the matter into consideration. If the tax be enforced, the tone of the public meeting noticed elsewhere indicates that it will generally be met by passive resistance.

The foreign news of the week is more important than usual. Gaeta has surrendered to General Cialdini, and the departure of Francis II. to Rome leaves the whole of Southern Italy free from open opponents of the new Government, with the exception of a few guerilla bands, and releases the flower of the Sardinian army from a tedious and trying siege. This great event, which completes the work commenced by Garibaldi at Marsala, gave additional interest to the meeting of the first Italian National Parliament, which

opened its session at Turin on Monday. The King's speech was worthy of the great occasion—dignified, clear, forcible, and skilful. Victor Emmanuel was able to congratulate the Chambers on the growing feeling in Europe in favour of Italian unity, and acknowledged in felicitous language the obligations of his country to France and England, while indirectly showing how highly he appreciated the good will of "the German nation." In respect to Rome and Venetia the "counsels of prudence" are to be followed, but the armaments are to be completed. But the great work of the first session of the Italian Parliament is to be the task of organising the new kingdom, and reconciling the principle of unity with "the greatest administrative liberties." An overwhelming majority is likely to give effect to this programme, and there is every reason to hope that this session of the Italian Parliament will not only consolidate liberty and order, but reflect lustre on representative institutions.

Day by day the relations between Hungary and the House of Hapsburg are approaching a crisis in which deception will no longer avail. "You may have your Diet," is in effect the language of the Sovereign, "but you must first pay your taxes." "We will pay the taxes when they are sanctioned by the Diet as provided by the Constitution," is the response of the sturdy Hungarians, and it involves the whole question of constitutional right. They declare that force alone can remove them from the lawful ground they have taken up. Again the threat is uttered that that force is to be applied. But the fall of Gaeta has once more arrested the hand of military coercion, and the decree for placing Hungary in a state of siege remains suspended. Meanwhile the Vienna Government continues its frightful expenditure with diminished means for meeting it; and though it has just wrung a loan out of corporate bodies, the money is gone, and the idea is now ventilated, that the clergy and monastic bodies—the richest and stingiest in the State—must be compelled to pay their quota towards the necessities of the State. But the Emperor is still constitution-building, and is at present amusing the non-Hungarian portion of his subjects with a cut-and-dried scheme of a Parliament, which is to have no right to withhold the supplies of men or money.

So numerous are the phases through which the great American question is passing, that it is difficult to draw any definite conclusions. We know that Texas—a State large enough to form a republic in itself—has formally severed itself from the Union—that the seceding States are now organising a new Confederation at Montgomery—that the "Peace Conference," convened by Virginia, is sitting with closed doors at Washington—that public opinion in the North more and more inclines to sweeping concessions—that the Treasury is empty—and that capitalists in New York decline to advance money to the incoming Government unless a compromise is effected. Above all, the fears of an armed collision between the Federal Government and the Seceders seem to have entirely subsided. There is to be a general truce while the plan of arrangement of the Border States is being discussed, and it is inferred that Congress will eventually pass a vote, by the required majority of two-thirds, for the calling of a national convention to amend the Constitution, so as to satisfy Southern interests. It remains to be seen whether the other seceding States will endorse the language of South Carolina that "separation is perfect, complete, and perpetual."

THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

THE Peers, as usual during a considerable part of the Session, have enjoyed comparative repose—the business of legislation serving for them much the same purpose as a "constitutional" walk to others—namely, for a stimulus to their appetite for dinner. Our Parliamentary week, which, for convenience sake, will begin on Tuesday and close with Monday, gives their lordships just seven hours' occupation, a good proportion of which was devoted to small talk. The Commons also have had a tolerably easy week, having sat only twenty-two hours, or a little more than three times as long as their hereditary co-legislators. The following summary will give our readers a tolerably complete birds'-eye view of what has been done by both Houses.

The question of Parliamentary Reform, wrecked, as a whole, on the rock of popular apathy, and abandoned with indecent levity by Her Majesty's Ministers, reappears this week in the House of Commons in several floating fragments. The smaller bits have shown themselves first—but they will be presently followed by two or three of the main portions of last year's structure. With these latter, although their fate will probably have been decided before this

number of the *Nonconformist* reaches the hands of its readers, it will fall to our duty to deal next week. The former—single planks, as it were, of the shattered hulk—we now proceed to give some account of.

The first place is due to the Bill of the Home Secretary for transferring to other electoral bodies the seats once belonging to St. Albans and Sudbury, but long since nullified by Parliament on account of a corruption which those constituencies had not the decency to veil. The seats were four—and it is proposed to distribute them as follows:—Chelsea and Kensington are to be made a Parliamentary Borough and have one of them—Birkenhead is to have another. A third is to be made over to the West Riding of Yorkshire, and the last to South Lancashire. Why the seats which formed an original part of our borough representation are to be divided between boroughs and counties does not clearly appear—probably, for the sake of conciliating adversaries. The effect will be to give two more reforming and two more conservative members to the House—for there can scarcely be a doubt that of the three seats to be at the disposal of each of the two counties in question, the Conservatives will always be able to obtain one. The preliminary discussion on the bringing in of the Bill on Tuesday evening did not augur brilliantly for its success. Mr. Bentinck put in the claim of the landed interest to all the four seats, and bespoke a great many more when they are to be had. Mr. Stirling pleaded for one on behalf of the Scotch Universities. Mr. Maguire asserted the rights of Ireland. Mr. Ayrton characterised the whole matter as "trumpery," for which he was rather roughly handled by Lord Palmerston, who denied that the measure was put forward by Government as a substitute for their promised Reform Bill. It was brought in and read a first time.

Another little fragment of Parliamentary Reform has been taken in hand by Mr. Dodson, who, on Tuesday se'nnight, introduced a Bill to provide that votes at elections for the Universities may be recorded by means of voting papers, leaving it optional for voters to transmit written papers, or to poll personally, as they may prefer—a special boon to the country clergy. Then we must note Mr. Collier's Bill, brought in on the same evening, to prohibit the payment of the expenses of conveying voters to the poll in boroughs—a very proper measure in principle, but a one-sided measure in its application, and one which seems destined to be merged in a Bill to be hereafter submitted by Sir G. Lewis for the amendment of the Corrupt Practices Act. Bearing on the same question, but collaterally only, we have to record Mr. White's attempt, on the night on which the last-mentioned brace of Bills were introduced, to get a return of every Member of the House holding any civil, military, naval, diplomatic or other place, office or pension under the Crown. This, of course, was too indigestible a morsel for Government to stomach. Lord R. Cecil anxiously desired it, if only to relieve the House of an unfounded imputation, but declared and kept his intention of voting against it. Sir G. C. Lewis, pretending that the information could be gleaned from other sources, which may be said of every Return, and objecting to the expense of compliance, which, of course, was understood to be the dust necessary to be thrown in the eyes of the public, resisted the motion, which, on a division, was negatived by 112 to 53 votes. How intent the House is upon securing an independent representation may be inferred from this decision!

We pass on to the subject of Law Reform, which has fared much better during the week. For instance, the Attorney-General's Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill has been read a second time, and has made way in Committee up to the 50th clause. Not without some smart discussion though. On Thursday night, on the motion for the second reading, Mr. Roebuck rather fiercely denounced it as "an attorneys' Bill," which would make the administration of bankrupt law more expensive than it is at present, and which, in all the other objects at which it professed to aim, would be a dead failure. The favour with which the measure has been hailed by the mercantile classes this prince of waspish egotists did not satisfactorily account for—but probably they understand the Bill, which Sir R. Bethell, in his reply, said that the hon. member for Sheffield did not, for the simple reason that he could not even have read it. Indeed, the Attorney-General was quite pathetic in bewailing his own hard fate in attempting to meet the wishes of his opponents. Last year he had incorporated the whole of the law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in his measure—old and new—so as to make it one complete code—and he was met by a cry that no deliberative assembly could deal with such a huge mass of legislative matter. This year he had left the old, and put the new into the shape of an amendment bill, and he was now blamed for the imperfection of his measure.

On the whole, however, the hon. and learned gentleman may be well satisfied with the reception given to, and the progress made with, his laborious work. In all its main features, hitherto, he has carried with him the general assent of the House.

Another item of Law Reform was introduced to the House of Commons on Thursday night by the Solicitor-General, in the shape of a Bill to amend the statute law of England and Ireland relating to criminal offences. It is a very important measure, and was introduced by a very able explanatory statement. But inasmuch as, in some particulars, it amends as well as consolidates, it would be dangerous to take so large a Bill on trust, and we are glad that it is, after its second reading, to be referred for minuter examination to a select Committee.

The Lords, too, have had under somewhat premature discussion a projected measure which may be considered in connexion with the general topic of Law Reform. Under Lord Derby's last Government a commission was appointed to inquire into the expediency of building new law courts on the same spot, and into the best source for obtaining the money required for so expensive an undertaking. They reported unanimously in favour of concentrating our law courts on one site, and of making use, for that purpose, under protection of a Government guarantee, of the Suitors' Fee Fund. Accordingly, the present Government, acting on that report, have prepared a Bill, obtained estimates of the cost, decided on plans, and given all necessary notices, for erecting the requisite buildings between Carey-street and the Strand. Lord St. Leonard's, without waiting till the measure had come before Parliament, spent an hour or two on Friday evening in denouncing the whole scheme as unnecessary, and as involving something approaching to a confiscation of funds rightfully belonging to suitors in Chancery. The noble and learned lord's opposition was so unreasonable and so flagrantly dictated by mere party feeling, that he was left alone by his conservative compeers, not one of whom remained to hear him out, upon which he was, of course, duly commiserated by the Lord Chancellor, who, together with Lord Cranworth, vindicated the decision of the Government. We do not question the advantage of the proposed arrangement—we have not the least doubt as to the propriety of resorting to the surplus of the Suitors' Fee Fund, for the means necessary to carry it into effect; but we suspect that the former have been exaggerated, and we fear that recourse to the latter will not eventually save the public from having to meet by an annual increase of taxation some portion of the interest which will become payable on the capital to be sunk in the undertaking.

We may now conveniently notice the legislation of the week as it affects trading pursuits. Two Bills were introduced on Tuesday se'nnight into the Lords. The Lord Chancellor laid upon the table of the House a measure making it a misdemeanour punishable with imprisonment or fine the forging of trade marks, or knowingly having in hand for sale goods bearing forged or fraudulent marks intended to deceive the buyer either as to the name of the maker, or the quality or quantity of articles of trade. What a terrible reflection upon the honesty of the trading community that such a measure should be imperatively called for! Lord Montague, on the same evening, submitted to the same House, a Bill for prohibiting Savings' Banks which do not conform their regulations to law, which are said to be utterly insecure, but which yet are very numerous. The measure is not to apply to Penny Savings' Banks, but to those only which obtain deposits under a fictitious reputation. It is impossible to speak confidently as to the merits or demerits of the Bill until we have made ourselves better acquainted with its precise scope and its particular provisions.

Several measures have been introduced into the House of Commons which may be classified under the description of Bills for an improved administration of public affairs. Such is Sir G. C. Lewis's Parochial Assessments Bill, read a second time on Monday night, and judiciously referred to a Select Committee. The object of it, as our readers will be aware, is to equalise in every part of the country the assessments on which rates are to be levied. Of the machinery by which it is sought to effect this object, it would be premature to speak before the measure comes out of the hands of the Committee to which it has been specially referred. Of a like class is a Bill brought in by Sir John Trelawny on Tuesday se'nnight for connecting County-rates and expenditure with some kind of County representation—an object of local and administrative reform prosecuted for some years with hopes of final success, by Mr. Milner Gibson, but eventually abandoned by him as unattainable for the present. We wish Sir John Trelawny better fortune, but fear that where the President of the Board of Trade failed, the hon. member for

Tavistock, in a House too, less liberally disposed, is not very likely to succeed. Mr. Dillwyn's Bill relating to Trustees of Charities, was postponed on Wednesday, at Mr. Disraeli's request, and small as it is, is likely, we understand, to encounter determined opposition. Our readers must not confound this Bill with the Endowed Schools Bill of last Session.

We have reserved the last paragraph of our Parliamentary summary for the vote of thanks to the forces in China, proposed in both Houses on Thursday evening, and, in both, carried unanimously. The motion was proposed in the House of Lords by Lord Herbert of Lea, and in the House of Commons by Lord Palmerston. Lord Derby on the part of the Opposition supported the vote in the Lords, and Mr. Disraeli in the Commons. There was a superfluity of eulogistic declamation in both places. Not but that the services did the duty confided to them well and successfully in China—with gallantry and courage—and without any administrative break-down. The expedition was a hazardous one, but it was well planned, and carried into action with admirable discipline. If votes of thanks for military exploits form a suitable custom for Parliament, those proposed on Thursday were not ill-bestowed. But we cannot help thinking that the custom would be better honoured in the breach than the observance. Why should military services alone be reckoned worthy of this honorary reward? Is there none other equally arduous, and equally deserving of national recognition? We grudge not his due meed of praise to the soldier or the sailor; we are always sorry when either of them is put upon a questionable mission; but we do think that the fulsome eulogies indulged in by all parties in Parliament on occasion of military or naval victories, are discreditable to our taste, and have a mischievous effect upon our national character. The policy of the Chinese war was not under discussion. When it does come before Parliament for judgment, their decision, we apprehend, will exhibit no such unanimity as accorded thanks to the forces engaged in that part of the world.

But we have outrun our space. Nothing of interest turned up in the adjournment discussion (and there was no other) on Friday night. The annexation of Mentone and Roquebrune to France was started, but the topic was too insignificant to excite any stir. India and the State dues shared the evening between them. We need not detain our readers with particulars; but we must not conclude without noting that Mr. Hubbard has brought in his Bill for amending the law of Church-rates.

POLITICAL APATHY.

A GREAT deal more is being made of the existing political apathy of the British public than sound judgment will justify. The fact, indeed, is not to be gainsaid—but the inferences drawn from it for party purposes are many of them extremely questionable, some of them utterly absurd. One would be tempted to conclude, were he to accept the guidance of certain journalists, that John Bull had ceased to be a politician, and that all his dissatisfaction with the institutions of the country is yielding to a sentiment of admiring approbation. A comfortable fancy this for placemen and Conservatives—but a fancy which, we apprehend, will, in its turn, be blown away in the first gale of public excitement.

A wise observer will discriminate between a change of public opinion, and a temporary lull in public feeling. Some modification, we believe, has taken place, of late years, in the convictions of the community. It does not think precisely as it once did. It has seen a great deal more, and by what it has seen has corrected hasty impressions. It is, perhaps, less democratically disposed than it was thirty or even fifteen years ago. It has laid to heart some weighty lessons drawn from the sad experience of other countries. It is becoming more sensible of the good which it actually enjoys—less sanguine as to the benefits to be realised from great changes. All this we are bound to admit. But that there is diffused throughout society in Great Britain a settled opinion that its public affairs are not administered as they should and might be—that its Government is not sufficiently held in check—that its services are extravagantly and wastefully managed—that its representative system is too narrow for the intelligence and patriotism of the age—and that large reforms would be not only safe but salutary—we take to be beyond all reasonable doubt.

But if this be the true state of the case, why, it may be asked, do we witness such utter stagnation? The causes, we believe, are not far to seek, and they show pretty clearly how the present subsidence of political feeling is quite com-

patible with a much more advanced state of public opinion.

In the first place, we have been enlarging our commercial transactions for several years past. Free trade has opened to us vast fields for enterprise. We have been making money with unprecedented rapidity. Our thoughts are pre-occupied with every day's business. Our time is pretty well absorbed. Our sympathies are closely engaged. We resemble a householder who is doing prosperously—following up with eagerness projects of daily life which bring much profit, and promise large stores for future enjoyment. Such an one may know perfectly well that his servants are doing very much as they please in the hall and the kitchen—neglecting many a duty—slurring over many things which belong to their calling—setting up ridiculous pretensions—feeding dishonest tradesmen—wasting the means which they ought carefully to husband. But, whilst he is busily gathering in unlooked-for wealth, he winks at what he cannot but see, and postpones to another time the reformation below stairs which he nevertheless feels to be inevitable. Let but the tide turn—let but his chances be curtailed—let him but be kept a few weeks or days without occupation—and his servants will soon find that besides having a tolerably correct opinion, he has also an irresistible will of his own. So it will one day be with England and her political Government. Just now she is busily engaged in acquisition. She is aware that her affairs are shamefully mismanaged. She knows that the time must come for her determined interference. But she would be reluctant to give herself to that work just now. She has other and more attractive business on hand. She connives at much that she does not approve. Her time for speaking her will has not come. It may not come for some time—it may come next month—but whenever it does come, it will be made clear enough that her long silence and inaction represented anything but approval of the mode in which her affairs are being carried on.

There is another cause for the present state of political listlessness—the lassitude which comes from disappointment, almost amounting to despondency. Who can be enthusiastic when there is nothing to be enthusiastic for? The people exert themselves to put the helm of State into certain hands, assured that when they have done so the vessel will be steered on a different course. After great toil, and with great self-sacrifice, they succeed. But they soon find that they might almost as well have been quiet. The helmsman makes no appreciable change—and when reminded of his promises answers only with jeers. Why don't you stand by us? ask the Liberal Ministry. Why don't you rally round them? demands the *Times*. Why should we? is the answer. Can we be expected to make any active effort in support of heavy taxation, an abandonment of reform, surrendered privileges, Chinese wars, and flippant refusals of our expressed wishes? We can hardly be said to have "peace" whilst we are made to stagger under a war expenditure. We ask for "retrenchment," and are answered by ridiculously profligate Estimates. We mention "Reform," and our leaders laugh in our faces. Whether we are wrong, or they, it matters little—certain it is they do not set before us ends at all likely to elicit enthusiasm. And, alas! this is no isolated case. It has been the common habit of Whig officials. They almost invariably spoil by their coldness and practical dishonesty when in office what they get committed to their keeping by the warmth and width of their professions when out of it. They discourage the people and then upbraid them for their want of pluck. They first demoralise their party, and then pelt them with reproaches. They set a fatal example of political indifference, and are horrified to discover that their supporters have caught the contagion.

But that the people of this country have not allowed even their political feeling to die away, may be inferred from the deep interest they take in the progress of Liberal government abroad. Resuscitated Italy, struggling Hungary, divided America, excite their liveliest sympathies. They are watching with profound emotion the spread of constitutionalism on the Continent—and acquiesce in the postponement of domestic reforms partly because they fear throwing any impediment in the way of their less favoured neighbours. No! there is no radical change of sentiment in the people of Great Britain—no permanent loss of heart. They are marvellously patient and forbearing. They cannot be diverted from trading enterprise just now. But, in the main, they are what they always were—cognisant of what is amiss and resolved to redress it on the first fitting opportunity. When that arrives, we shall witness a precipitate clearing away of vast accumulations of conventional and traditional rubbish. But the tide has not turned yet. It has been on the ebb for several years. When it flows again, let pseudo-Liberals take care of themselves!

NOTICE TO QUIT.

AN Imperial pamphlet from M. de la Guéronnière a year ago warned the Court of Rome that its temporal power must sooner or later come to an end, and paved the way for a further reduction of its territory. A second pamphlet from the same writer prefers a bill of indictment against the Pope, which can only be regarded as a notice of ejection. This new manifesto does not, indeed, pretend to anticipate the future. On that point it preserves an ominous silence. But the mere issue of a semi-official pamphlet giving a history of the relations of France to the Papacy during the last few years, with the view of showing that the Court of Rome has rejected all proposals to reform its administration, and all offers to guarantee a portion of its possessions, is a plain warning to the Pope to set his house in order. "As to the Court of Rome," says M. de la Guéronnière, "it may now see whither it has been led by the fatal influences which it preferred to the inspirations of the Emperor. Standing alone in Italy, abandoned by Austria, blamed by Europe, deprived of the provinces which it might have retained under our guarantee, reduced to a fragment of territory which it would lose to-morrow were it not covered by the protection of our arms, it sees itself by degrees deprived of all the resources on which it had relied." "To this pass," adds the writer, "has the Pontifical authority been brought by those fatal influences which have repeatedly succeeded in inspiring it with suspicion of France and hatred of Italy."

It has been repeatedly argued that the Emperor Napoleon would never willingly surrender the power of interfering in the affairs of Italy by withdrawing the French troops from Rome; and that, if so disposed, the French people would protest against the decision. But the new pamphlet affords indirect, but not less conclusive, evidence, that whatever may be the Emperor's personal wishes, his sagacity has discovered that his position at Rome will not long be tenable. He does not now ask the Papal Court for long-delayed concessions with a view to save its temporal power, but employs such arguments as ought to convince the College of Cardinals, that that power must be surrendered to imperious necessity. Rome is "the obstacle to the organisation of Italy." It is for the Pope to remove that obstacle, and the way in which he may do so is foreshadowed in the following sentences:—"It is as difficult to imagine Italy without a Pope, as to imagine a Pope without Italy. They are connected by tradition, by history, by the universal respect of all Catholic nations towards the head of the Church. When the Emperor went to war with Austria his intention was to re-establish that precious union. On the day upon which that great idea is accomplished we shall behold the Papacy reassuming in modern society an authority on a par with its origin and mission. We shall behold Italy adding to the political strength of her independence the moral strength of that quite exceptional position, which makes her the land of a spiritual sovereignty, the dominion of which extends to the extremity of the world." In other words, the Pope must come to an understanding with the new King of Italy, and receive in exchange for a temporal sovereignty which is no longer tenable, that protection, as the Head of the Catholic Church, which the Government of Italy is ready to bestow. "Meanwhile"—that is, till the reconciliation between the new Italian Kingdom and its spiritual head has been completed—"the Emperor, unwearied in his devotion, will still leave his sword at Rome to ensure the security of the Holy Father." That the Emperor does not intend to continue the present system of protection in perpetuity, is shown by the recent diplomatic correspondence, from which it appears that he has more than once officially threatened to withdraw his troops from Rome.

Time was when the proposal to leave the Head of the Catholic Church without the protection of a French army would have excited irresistible agitation on the other side of the Channel. But among the intelligent classes of France the sympathy with Italian independence is stronger than their attachment to the Papacy. As for the Romish clergy who helped to establish the Imperial throne with a view to their own benefit, they have got their deserts. After sacrificing the civil liberties of their country to secure their own ecclesiastical ascendancy, they have found that the man whom they have raised to power is more disposed to rely for support upon public opinion than priestly patronage. It is remarkable that the Sovereign, whose despotic tendencies English writers are never weary of denouncing, has paved the way for the overthrow of the greatest tyranny of Southern Europe. While the Montalemberts and Guizots of the constitutional era have ever made the maintenance of the Papal iniquity a cardinal article of their creed, and the Orleanists are still ready to do battle for the

Cardinals, the Emperor Napoleon has resolutely cut the Gordian knot, and appealed to France for approbation of the deed.

That the days of the temporal power of the Court of Rome are numbered, may be gathered from the complexion of events in Italy, as well as from the tone of the Imperial pamphlet. In the moral and material aid given to Francis II. at Gaeta, the Pontifical Government played its last card of resistance to the national desires of Italy. If it be true that the population of the Eternal City are ardently attached to the Pope as a civil ruler, the time is come when they will be able to show their preference. At present, the indications are all the other way. When Gaeta surrendered, Rome illuminated; and this time the overt demonstration of national feeling was permitted by the French General. It would seem, indeed, that the Pope himself is at length awakening to a consciousness that his temporal power is inevitably slipping from him; as he has sent an agent to Turin to commence negotiations; and is beginning to distrust the fanatical counsels of the reactionaries who surround him. "The public mind at Rome," says the latest telegram, "is much agitated, and it is thought that it will be impossible for the Government to resist the national movement." In a few weeks, if events continue to move with the rapidity thus foreshadowed, the Pope will be restricted to "the palace and garden in Rome," which M. de la Guéronnière has predicted for him; and the greatest "obstacle to the organisation of Italy" will have ceased to exist.

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

THE EMPEROR AND THE POPE.
The pamphlet of M. de la Guéronnière, entitled "France, Rome, and Italy," has been published. It contains an exposé of the Roman question. The author says that the spiritual power of the Papacy is not in danger, but the temporal power is now passing through a grave crisis. He explains the phases of this crisis, which he says are to be found in the antagonism between the Papacy and Italy and the provocation between the Vatican and the Tuilleries. M. de la Guéronnière continues thus:—"If the Pope is isolated from Italy, whose fault is it? Is the French policy wanting in devotedness, patience, or foresight? It is at least necessary that it should be known where lies the responsibility." The pamphlet then gives a history of the relation of the Papacy with Italy and France since 1848, and continues as follows:—"Italy is freed, but not yet constituted. The obstacle to her organisation is Rome. As long as the antagonism between Italy and the temporal Papacy continues, the condition of political equilibrium will not be found. It is as difficult to imagine an Italy without the Pope, as to imagine the Pope without Italy. In the meantime, the Emperor will leave his sword at Rome, in order to protect the security of the Holy Father. He cannot sacrifice Italy to the Court of Rome, neither can he deliver up the Papacy to the revolution. Impossible, he will patiently wait the hour when the Pontifical Government, at last disabused in regard to the dangerous allies who have imposed their support upon it, shall be able to distinguish between those who have done everything to bring about its ruin and those who have done everything for its preservation."

The French legislative body has nominated the committee to draw up the address to the Emperor. Count de Morny, by virtue of his office, will act as president of the committee. The nominations seem to indicate that the Corps Législatif will remain neutral upon the question of the Pope's temporal power, and that, while inviting the Government to watch over the safety of the Pope, it will refrain from entering any further into the question. It is said that the party who enjoy the expressive title of "Pontifical Zouaves" have strongly agitated for the introduction of an amendment favourable to the temporal power of the Pope, into the address.

It is understood at Berlin that the European Conference on the affairs of Syria will assemble in Paris on or about Wednesday (this day). The *Patrie* pretends to know that Prussia and Austria are prepared to vote with France and Russia for a prolongation of the French occupation of Syria, and, in the face of such a coalition, it presumes that England will make no opposition in the Conference now about to be held in Paris.

Judgment has been given in the Paterson case. The Paterson family are nonsuited on their demand.

ITALY.

CAPITULATION OF GAETA.

The following telegrams give particulars of the surrender of Gaeta, and the departure of Francis II.:-

NAPLES, Feb. 12 (4.40 p.m.).—The firing from Gaeta continues, and is replied to by the Sardinians. M. Depennes, attaché to the French Embassy at Rome, has demanded permission of General Cialdini to convey a letter from the Empress of the French to the young Queen at Gaeta. This permission has been granted. The French steamer *Monette* is said to have received orders to be in readiness to receive the family of Francis

II. at Gaeta. The surrender of the place cannot be delayed much longer.

TURIN, Feb. 13 (Evening).—The bombardment of Gaeta by the Sardinians has blown up another powder magazine in the fortress. The whole of the Transylvania Bastion has been destroyed. In consequence of these events the negotiations for the surrender of the place, which remained yesterday without result, have been again taken up. General Cialdini maintains all the honourable conditions which he offered before having obtained these recent successes. General Ritucci, who had written a letter in discourteous terms to General Cialdini, has been deprived of his command, and has been replaced by General Milon.

MOLA DI GAETA, Feb. 13 (Evening).—Gaeta has capitulated. General Cialdini will to-morrow occupy the Monte Orlando, and all the other fortifications, Francis II. and the Queen, with their whole family, are now embarking. After their departure General Cialdini's troops will occupy the town. The garrison remain prisoners of war until the surrender of Messina and Civitella del Tronto.

NAPLES, Feb. 14.—Cialdini entered Gaeta this morning. The King left at nine o'clock on board the *Monette*. The garrison surrendered without terms. Gaeta has suffered much from the last bombardment. Some great fires broke out last night.

NAPLES, Feb. 14.—A Spanish frigate has left for Gaeta, in order to receive on board the corps diplomatique. Great fêtes have taken place here and in the Neapolitan provinces in celebration of the fall of Gaeta.

NAPLES, Feb. 14, 3 p.m.—Francis II. left this morning, at 9 a.m., on board the *Monette*, it is believed for Civita Vecchia. The Sardinians occupied the ramparts of Gaeta at 6 a.m., and the interior fortifications at a later hour. The garrison of Gaeta will remain prisoners of war until the surrender of Messina and Civitella del Tronto. It is believed that Gaeta has suffered much by the explosion of the powder magazines. Yesterday a Spanish vessel came to Gaeta, and received the diplomatic corps on board. Naples is grandly illuminated, and fêtes are taking place on account of the capitulation of Gaeta.

TERRACINA, Feb. 14.—The capitulation of Gaeta was accelerated by the explosion of two powder magazines on the 13th inst. The garrison remain prisoners of war, enjoying military honours. Another article of the capitulation stipulated that Francis II. was to be free. Francis II., the Queen, the Princes, and the Ambassadors have embarked on board the *Monette*. Francis II. addressed an earnest farewell to the troops, who were deeply affected and cheered the King. The *Monette* fired a royal salute at the moment of departure. The battery of the port fired a salute of twenty-one guns. Francis II. and his family have disembarked here. They will go to Rome, where apartments are prepared for them in the Vatican.

NAPLES, Monday.—To-day, after a funeral mass, General Cialdini published a very stirring Order of the Day. The church, the royal palace, and the arsenal of Gaeta have suffered very much by the bombardment. The Admiral has publicly thanked the Italian fleet.

Speaking of this event, the Turin correspondent of the *Times* says:-

The intelligence of that memorable capitulation is now three days old, but there is no end, as yet, nor, it would seem, ever will be, of mutual, universal congratulations. It was printed in the newspapers by the side of the reports of Prussian, French, and English Parliamentary debates, by the side of diplomatic documents, all forcing upon the mind of the most desponding the conviction that Europe is at last disposed to accept and acknowledge accomplished facts, that the destinies of a long-trodden race are to be reversed, and that Italy is henceforth to be for the Italians.

OPENING OF THE ITALIAN PARLIAMENT.

The new Chambers were opened at Turin on Monday by the King in person. His Majesty in his speech to the Chambers said:-

Italy, almost entirely free and united, confides in your wisdom, and it is on you devolves the task of her organisation. You will establish the greatest administrative liberties, taking care at the same time that her unity be protected.

Public opinion is favourable to our national tendencies. The Emperor of the French, although assuring to us the benefits of non-intervention, has deemed it fitting to recall his envoy. This act has excited our keen regret, without, however, affecting our gratitude. At Magenta and Solferino, France and Italy have riveted ties of amity which will be indissoluble.

England, the ancient home of liberty, has recognised our right to dispose of ourselves. We shall preserve an imperishable remembrance of the support which her good offices have afforded us.

An illustrious Prince having ascended the throne of Prussia, I sent my ambassador in order to testify to him our sympathy for his person and for the German nation. You will assist my Government in completing the armaments. In the consciousness of its strength, the kingdom of Italy will be able to follow the counsels of prudence.

My voice was once raised with boldness, but it is as wise to wait at the right time as it is to dare at the right time.

Devoted to Italy, I have risked my crown for her sake, but no one has the right to risk the existence and the destinies of a nation.

The taking of a formidable fortress has worthily crowned the exploits of the army and navy.

Thus they, as well as the volunteers, have acquired a renown which has given the country a just confidence in itself, and it is with pleasure that I express to the first Parliament of Italy the joy which, as King and soldier, I feel on this account.

Intelligence from Turin gives the following classification of the 417 deputies elected for the Italian Parliament:—Uncertain, 11; united Opposition, 73; Ministerialists, 333.

The Sardinian General Pinelli has been removed from his command for using, in an order of the day to the troops under his command, rather strong

language against the Pope. This plain-speaking general said of the reactionary bands in the Abruzzi and elsewhere:—

Indifferent to all political principles, eager only for booty and rapine, they are for the moment the salaried brigands of the vicar, not of Christ, but of Satan, ready to sell their poignards to any others when the gold extorted from the stupid credulity of the faithful shall no longer suffice to satisfy their greed. We will annihilate them; we will crush the sacerdotal vampire which with its foul lips has for centuries sucked the blood of our mother; we will purify with fire and sword the regions infected by its filthy slaver, and from its ashes liberty shall rise with renewed vigour for this noble province of Ancoeli also.

M. Ratazzi, the former leader of the Opposition, is the candidate for the Presidency of the Chamber of Deputies. The choice is approved by the Government, and is generally approved, as M. Ratazzi is very popular.

Victor Emmanuel has been to Milan, where he has been welcomed as cordially as his sons have been in Central Italy. While at Milan the King received General Bonin, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of Prussia.

General La Marmora had returned from Berlin. The Turin correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—"He has given us the strongest evidence that the recent satisfactory vote of the Prussian Parliament finds an echo in the country generally, for the Prussians are tired of being made the tools of the feudal party."

The *Armonia*, the well-known Ultramontane journal of Turin, says:—

In spite of the protests and prayers of Catholics, law and justice will not prevail against force, and Rome, sooner or later, will share the fate of Gaeta. The protection of France towards the Holy Father will be reduced to the offering him a steamer to carry him into exile.

At Milan the municipality have published a proclamation, in which they say that the roar of the cannon celebrating the fall of Gaeta will be heard at Rome and Venice; and the proclamation concludes by calling upon Italians to "renew the oath of union, to the cry of 'Long live the King of Italy!'"

A letter from Turin says:—"General Bixio returned from Caprera some days back. He has had several conferences with Count Cavour, and has brought about a good understanding between the Minister and Garibaldi. The celebrated ex-Dictator demands the thorough arming of the country, and the Ministry is disposed to satisfy him."

THE ROMAN STATES.

FRANCIS II. AT ROME.

A telegram from Rome, dated the 15th, says:—"Francis II. and his Queen arrived here to-day, and alighted at the Quirinal. The brothers of the King and General Bosco have also arrived here. His Holiness and his distinguished guests have exchanged visits. The *Patrie* says that after a short stay in Rome the Neapolitan Princes will proceed to Trieste, and thence to Bavaria.

The *Perseveranza*, of Milan, publishes a telegram from Perugia, dated the 15th inst., announcing that the Papal Zouaves had invaded Sardinian territory, but that they had been repulsed by volunteers. The Pontifical soldiers had fortified themselves at Nanzano. The same paper states that the surrender of Gaeta had given rise to great rejoicings in Rome.

There is to be secretly propagated at Rome a weekly journal advocating the unity and independence of Italy. This journal will have as its motto, "We wish to make of this eternal city, in which twenty-five centuries have deposited their monuments of glory, the splendid capital of the new Italian kingdom."—(*Cavour's Speech to the National Parliament, Oct. 11, 1860.*)

AUSTRIA.

AUSTRIA AND THE FALL OF GAETA.

The Austrian journals dilate upon the consequences of the fall of Gaeta as regards Austria. The *Austrian Gazette* observes that the definitive pacification of Southern Italy puts 100,000 men at the disposal of the Piedmontese Government.

The fall of Gaeta (says this journal) must necessarily react upon the Roman question, and France, pressed by England and Sardinia, cannot do otherwise than abandon the Pope, as it has abandoned Francis II. What is to prevent Piedmont from declaring war upon Austria on the day on which the Italian Parliament, from the top of the Quirinal, decrees such a war? If France has promised to observe neutrality in the event of a Piedmontese attack on Austria, and in case of Austria not having the support of Germany, on the other hand, has not M. de Schleinitz declared in the Chamber of Deputies, at Berlin, that Prussia has entered into no engagement with Austria relative to Venetia? Thus (continues the *Gazette*) Austria will find herself alone in the contest with Italy; and, though she may have nothing to fear from Italy alone, she has much to apprehend from the allies that Italy would find in the eastern provinces of the empire.

COERCION FOR HUNGARY.

The proclamation of the state of siege at Fiume had caused vivid emotions in Vienna. The *Ost-Deutsche Post* has the following remarks:—

In a remote corner of the empire the state of siege is already proclaimed. We say already advisedly, for we consider the event of Fiume as the lightning which announces a great storm. If the Hungarians persist in following out the path upon which the Comitatus of Pesth have entered, we shall soon have near us the spectacle of events which menace with the greatest dangers the constitutional development of the whole empire.

A correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* states that the Government have made preparations for the proclamation of martial law in Hungary. They have concentrated in that country and on its borders the elite of the regiments not Hungarian, making an effective force of nearly 85,000 men.

THE NEW REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

The Austrian "statutes" are not yet printed, but it is intended that the Council of the Empire shall consist of two Chambers, together numbering 350 members. Of course this is wholly exclusive of Hungary and its Diet. The first *Curie* will be composed of members of the Imperial family, of possessors of large entailed property, and of ecclesiastical, military, and civil dignitaries, all of whom will be nominated by the Emperor for life. The second *Curie* will be formed of persons elected in circles and districts by the members of the Provincial Diets. The functions of the Grand Council of the Empire are not yet definitively fixed. It will, however, have the right of initiative, and its sittings will be public. The Lower Austrian Diet will consist of about 70, and the Diets of the kingdoms of Bohemia and Galicia of some 240 members. The smaller provinces—such as Salzburg and Carniola—will not have more than 20 or 25 representatives. The captain of the province, who will also be President of the Diet, will be chosen by the Emperor from among the members of the Diet.

The Austrian Representative Assembly will be merely the shadow of a Parliament, as it will not have the right to withhold the supplies of men and money, but M. von Schmerling flatters himself that the Hungarians will allow themselves to be persuaded to recognise its authority in all matters connected with taxation.

The ex-Emperor Ferdinand having subscribed 500,000 florins, the whole of the loan of 30,000,000 florins has been taken. This was squeezed out of corporation funds and some other deposits of cash, the keepers of which were put under Government pressure; but neither nobility nor landowners, nor merchants, contributed to help the loan, nor did any of the rich churchmen or monastic bodies risk a kreutzer on such security.

General Benedek has had several audiences of the Emperor. The gallant commander, having completed his inspection of the army and fortresses in Italy, is quite disconsolate that the Sardinians have resolved to postpone their attack on Venetia.

HUNGARY.

CONTINUED REFUSAL OF TAXES.

The assembly of the Comitatus of Pesth has unanimously voted an address to the King, which says:—"The Royal rescript has destroyed the confidence which had been created by the Imperial diploma of October last. The law prohibits the payment of taxes until they have been voted by the Diet. Force alone could remove the citizens from the lawful ground they have taken up. An unreserved return to constitutional life alone can save the King and the country." Neither M. Deak nor Baron Eötvös took part in the debate on the 11th inst., which is considered a proof that they did not approve of the proceedings.

The Court Chancellor (Baron Vay), in his reply to the Obergespanne, said:—"The diploma of October has created mutual obligations. The King has faithfully redeemed his pledge, and the country may now also fulfil its engagements by supporting the functionaries of the Government."

The Prince Primate has accepted from the Obergespanne the mission of laying before the Emperor their petition for the re-establishment of the laws of 1848, and the convocation of the Diet at Pesth.

The city of Fiume and the surrounding district have been declared in a state of siege. The general Congregation of Agram has sent a deputation to the Ban, requesting him to raise the state of siege at Fiume. The disturbances which led to the establishment of the state of siege, were caused by the appointment of a very unpopular person—M. Ravelevich by name, to the local office of judge.

When the nomination was announced, about 5,000 persons assembled in front of the town-hall, and clamorously demanded that he should resign, accompanying the demand with cries of "Down with the dog!" Some persons even provided themselves with a sack for the purpose of carrying him off in it. He at last gave in his resignation, but the crowd went to his house, broke the windows, and afterwards continued their clamours near the town-hall, until troops came up and cleared the square. In the evening persons favourable to the Government were insulted in the streets.

The assembly of the Comitatus of Odenburg has resolved to pay the taxes as heretofore, until the Diet shall have taken its resolution.

The Conference of Karlsburg in Transylvania has resolved upon expressing its wishes in an address to the Government, containing three clauses, namely:—1st. Execution of the laws of 1848. 2nd. A new electoral law. 3rd. Establishment of a separate Constitution and representation of Transylvania in a special Diet, and a revision of the law relative to the union of the province with Hungary. This wish was expressed by the Saxons, almost all of whom are the partisans of the Imperial Government.

In Hungarian journals is found an address from the Comitatus of Honth to Count Teleky, and the reply of the latter. The address expresses the indignation the count's arrest had caused, not only throughout Hungary, but through every civilised country. Count Teleky replies, expressing his gratitude and pride at the universal testimonials of sympathy he has received,

and declares that he awaits impatiently the moment when his pledged word of honour will no longer hinder him from taking a part in the struggles of his native land, and repaying her confidence with practical service.

It is said that Baron Vay has requested the Emperor to dispense with his services.

A few days ago M. Janos Bezze, a popular orator, proposed to the municipality of Gran to erase the names of Messrs. Kossuth and Klapka from the list of representatives of the city, but no one seconded his motion, and it therefore fell to the ground.

It is said that the Russian Government will not interfere with the Hungarians, unless they unite with the Poles and the Roumans in the Danubian Principalities.

A letter from Pesth in the *Daily News* throws some light on the state of affairs in Hungary. The following are extracts:—

Of the twelve counties which have already passed their resolutions as a reply to the manifesto, not one has yielded to the Government. Their addresses agree in substance, but vary in form; there is no other difference than that of style; and there is not the slightest reason to doubt that all the other counties will consistently maintain the stand which they have taken upon the basis of the law. On the other hand, we do not see any preparations indicating that the Government would desperately plunge into war, by carrying the threats of the manifesto into effect. It was said at Vienna that the county of Honth was to be put under martial law, but we know that Baron Vay's resignation would precede such a measure; the man who knows the courts-martial by experience, having been sentenced by them to eight years of prison for high treason, and who passed four years of his life in the dungeons of Josephstadt, will never put his name to a decree which could not fail to drive Hungary into rebellion. No, the Vienna Cabinet will put up with the slight it receives beyond the Laytha, and continue to keep up appearances until the Hungarian Parliament assembles, on the 2nd of April, either at Buda, as the minister requires, or at Pesth, as the law orders. The Croats before 1849 dreamt of a large South Slavonic empire; the Roumans rose in a servile insurrection against their Transylvanian landlords; the Serbs took advantage of the revolution to establish their supremacy on both banks of the Middle Danube; and the pretence for all these movements was the imaginary interference of the Hungarians with the language of the country. Since that time all these races have experienced not an imaginary but a most practical interference with their language. German officials and a German system of administration proved far more disagreeable and vexatious to the provinces detached from Hungary, and whilst under the lead of Jellachich and Knichania they thought to fight for their nationality, they became aware in the hour of triumph that they had lost both their liberty and their nationality. Time has made them wiser, and all the secessionists return to the union with the same enthusiasm with which they left it.

PESTH, Feb. 19.

The Judicial Conference has adopted the Press laws of 1848, with trial by jury.

M. Asboth, General of the Honved Regiments of 1848, has been arrested at Lugos, and conducted to Temesvar.

PRUSSIA.

Fourteen members of the Right Centre have thought it necessary to publish an explanation why they voted in favour of M. de Vincke's amendment on the Italian question. In this explanation they state that they voted for the amendment, not because they were opposed to the explanations given by the Minister of Foreign Affairs on the policy of the Government, but, on the contrary, because they approved them. They looked upon a positive declaration of the Chamber on the most important question that agitates Europe as indispensable on account of its gravity and of the dignity of the National Parliament. They consider the principle of non-intervention in Italian affairs as necessary, because they desire that this principle shall be respected by foreign Powers in German affairs. They believe that a strong Italy, independent of all foreign influence, will be advantageous to the interests of Germany and of the whole of Europe. They wish to remove the supposition that Prussia assumed an attitude unfavourable to the constitution of Italy, because in the contrary case Italy would be thrown into the arms of France, whose power would be thus increased. It was their wish that the adopted resolution should strengthen the position of the Government on this question without prejudice to ulterior combinations and decisions, should they be called for by events touching the interests of Prussia and of Germany by the overthrow of the balance of power in Europe or from any other cause.

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 19.

In to-day's sitting of the Council of State the convocation of the Holstein Diet was fixed for the 6th March next. The purport of the communications to be made to the Diet is not yet known.

RUSSIA.

A letter from St. Petersburg, dated February 10th, says:—"The moment is close at hand, and I am happy to announce it, when the emancipation of the serfs will be an accomplished fact. The proclamation will be issued on the 3rd of March next, the anniversary of the advent to the throne of Alexander II., whose reign will be for ever illustrious by this measure of social justice. Thus, more than 20,000,000 of Christian souls will at one and the same hour cease to be a property. The emotion created by this news throughout the empire is immense."

SPAIN.

Nothing positive is known respecting the rumoured Ministerial crisis.

The Spanish Minister in Mexico has received his passports from the new Government and is about to proceed to Havana. The Spanish squadron off Havana has been ordered to sail to Vera Cruz. The Spanish journals assert that dissension was about to break out among the Constitutional party in Mexico.

TURKEY.

The Porte has replied to the Russian note, re-asserting the truth of the Grand Vizier's report. Sir Henry Bulwer takes the part of the Porte.

The Montenegrins have made an attack on Nikisch, but have been repulsed.

The Redifs are to be embodied in the Spring.

Great storms have raged in the Black Sea. Among the vessels lost are the Sally and the Henry IV., of the Messageries Impériales, which was wrecked near Trebizond. The crews were saved.

News from Syria is to the 29th ult. Up to that date no executions had taken place.

UNITED STATES.

SECESSION OF TEXAS.

Advices from Boston come down to the 6th inst. Texas has definitely seceded from the Union. The ordinance of secession was adopted by 154 to 6.

The President has refused to accept South Carolina's ultimatum. Colonel Haynes, the representative of South Carolina, had submitted his communication to President Buchanan. It was quite pacific and conciliatory in tone, as it appears Governor Pickens and the State authorities did not desire to bring their force in collision with Fort Sumter.

The attempt to take Fort Pickens had been abandoned.

The Louisiana Senators, Messrs. Slidell and Benjamin, have withdrawn from Congress.

Pensacola advices are to the 2nd of February. A truce had been concluded between Lieutenant Slammey and the State forces. Some papers speak of the withdrawal of the Federal troops from Pensacola, as a measure decided upon.

The United States steamship Supply arrived at New York on the 4th, from Pensacola, having on board the officers, marines, and sailors who were at Warrington Yard when it was given up to the Floridians.

The United States revenue cutter Lewis Cass has been surrendered to the State of Alabama.

50,000 people were stated to be on the verge of starvation in Kansas.

The Louisiana secessionists have seized the Mint and Custom-house at New Orleans. The Mint contains a considerable sum of public money,—350,000 dollars in cash—which the Government agent at New Orleans has refused to deliver up to the United States. A letter from Washington of the 5th states that the Republicans threatened to stop the mails in Louisiana and repeal the sugar duty, in consequence of the seizure of the Mint and Custom-house at New Orleans.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

In the United States Senate a resolution providing for the appointment of a joint special committee to count the votes for President and Vice-President was adopted. In the House a bill authorising a loan of 25,000,000 dollars for Government expenses and the redemption of Treasury notes was discussed and opposed by the Democrats, but finally passed by a vote of 134 to 46. The loan is to bear 6 per cent interest. The Senate's resolution relative to the election of President and Vice-President was concurred in.

Mr. Seward presented to the Senate on the 31st ult. a petition from 39,000 inhabitants of New York, praying for the adoption of resolutions for adjusting the future relations of the Union on a plan suggested by the Border States. This plan, of which Mr. Seward expressed approval, deprives Congress of the right to legislate concerning slaves even in its own jurisdiction—prohibits slavery north of 36 deg. 30 min., but in return for this concession also prohibits all Federal interference with slavery south of that line,—perpetuates the domestic while forbidding the foreign slave-trade—leaves to States hereafter to be formed the choice whether to harbour or proscribe slavery within their own borders—confirms the Fugitive Slave Law, but suggests modifications in it; in fact, is a measure of compromise *pur et simple*. In the course of his speech, Mr. Seward said:—

This is not an Imperial Government, or the Government of a single State—it is a Confederacy, and it is, or it ought to be, dependent on the continued assent of all the members of the Confederacy to its existence, and subject to dissolution by their action; but that assent is always to be taken by virtue of the original assent, and held until in the form prescribed by the Constitution itself, and in the time, and in the manner, and with all the conditions which the Constitution prescribes, and those who constitute the Union shall declare that it shall no longer be the thirty days, and sixty days, and ninety days, given as by the disunionists—it may not be enough for their policy and purposes. I hope that it may be time enough for the policy and purposes of the lovers of the Union. God grant that it may be so! But if thirteen shall turnout not to be enough, then I see how and when all these great controversies will be settled, just as our forefathers saw when they framed the Constitution—they provided seventy years ago for this present controversy. This whole controversy shall be submitted to the people of the United States in a convention called according to the forms of the Constitution, and acting in the manner pre-

scribed by it. Then, sir, this country will find sudden relief in the prompt and unanimous adoption of measures necessary for its salvation, and the world will see how well and wisely a great, enlightened, educated, and Christian people, consisting of thirty-four sovereign States, can adjust difficulties which had seemed even to themselves, as well as to mankind, to be insurmountable.

In answer to some observations from Mr. Mason, member for Virginia, Mr. Seward further said:—

If I contemplated that in any case it would be necessary to fight for this Union, it is because I know that treason and sedition may—not alone in the States of the South, but in the States of the North—anywhere and everywhere—be excited and armed, so as to assail the Union. And whenever it shall come to that, whether in my State or any other State of the Union, then I expect that whatever can be done, shall be done, that reason can do; then, I expect what is left to be done, shall be done in the way that is necessary.

On the 5th the subject of secession was under debate in the Senate. A message was received from the President, transmitting from the Governor of Kentucky the resolutions of the Legislature of that State, asking Congress to call a convention to present amendments to the Constitution. The President says it affords him great pleasure to perform this duty, and he feels confident that Congress will act with the careful consideration to which the resolutions are entitled, on account of the patriotic source from which they emanated, as well as the great importance of the subject to which they refer.

The bill admitting Kansas into the Federal Union had been signed by the President, and the representative of the new State took his seat in the house on the 30th ult. The Pacific Railroad Bill had passed through the Senate by a majority of thirty-four to fourteen.

The Times New York correspondent says, —

During the last week, Kansas having been admitted, there has been a great change in the views of the Republican members of Congress. Mr. Seward, as representing the incoming Government, favours compromise.

I understand that now the friends of union have great confidence in carrying by the necessary two-thirds majority either the border State propositions or Mr. Adams's plan. This will not be done without great resistance from the Free-soil part of the Republican party, who maintain that disunion is inevitable, and that the only remaining question is, where shall the boundary be. They do not yet publicly avow these ideas, but I have the best reason to believe that they are entertained—that with the Republican leaders of this wing of the party all idea of coercion is abandoned, or, as one of the party writes me, "is passing away with other discarded lumber." Thus, whatever may be determined, there is some reason to hope for peace, unless the South precipitates war by attacking the forts over which the national flag still floats.

NEW PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

The same writer says that while the Union was splitting asunder, Congress, in a spirit of insanity, was forcing through both Houses of Congress a protective tariff, the very proposal of which gives a vital force to parts of the Georgia demonstration that would be otherwise harmless.

There is great reason to fear that it will become a law, as the President, I am told, will not probably wish to veto a measure of this kind just as he is going out of office. The Federal Treasury is in a lamentable condition. Congress has authorised a loan of 25,000,000 dollars, but who is to take it? In ordinary times Wall-street will absorb almost any Federal loan that a needy Secretary of the Treasury may put upon it. But in the present emergency it is no longer a sponge. Both the late loans were taken by monied institutions. These institutions have taken all they want, and it will not be easy, with a civil war threatening, to borrow elsewhere. It is not impossible that the necessities of the Government may force a settlement, which otherwise would be impossible.

PROPOSAL TO SEIZE WASHINGTON.

On January 31st General Scott was before the Special House Committee appointed to investigate the matter of the threatened attack upon the capital. He testified that, although there was no positive information of any conspiracy for that purpose, there was sufficient knowledge in possession of the Government to warrant the precautionary steps which had been taken. The inquiry continued. The military force had been strengthened by a battery of field artillery.

THE SECEDING STATES.

The representatives of the seceding States assembled at Montgomery on the 4th, and elected Mr. Howard Cobb, of Georgia, President. Mr. Cobb, in the course of his opening address, said:—

The occasion which assembles us together is one of no ordinary character. We meet as the representatives of sovereign and independent States, who, by a solemn judgment, have dissolved all the political associations which connected them with the Government of the United States. It is now a fixed, irrevocable fact. The separation is perfect, complete, and perpetual. The great duty now imposed is to provide a Government for our future security and protection. We can and should extend to our sister States and our late sister States who are identified in interest and feeling and institutions a cordial invitation to unite in a common destiny, and should be desirous at the same time of maintaining with our confederates friendly relations, political and commercial.

The programme of the new Confederation is understood to be as follows:—"The adoption of the present Constitution without a reserved right of secession; the choice of a provisional Executive; the creation of an army, over which Mr. Jefferson Davis is to be placed as Commander-in-Chief; and the adoption of the present revenue system of the United States until a better can be framed. Envoys are to be sent to Europe to secure the recognition of the new nation, and provisions are to be made for the admission into the Confederacy of the other slave-holding States."

The Convention of Georgia has put forth a declaration of the grievances which induced the State to secede. The hostile policy of the North on the subject of slavery, of protection, and of special privileges, is represented as the main moving cause. The two evils of anti-slavery and protection are skilfully combined. The hostility to slavery is represented as subordinate to the hostility in commercial policy. Then the evils, dangers, and injustice of the Republican platform in regard to slavery are dwelt upon.

The Legislature of South Carolina, after considering the Virginia resolutions, has declared that it does not deem it advisable to initiate negotiations when it has no desire or intention to promote the ultimate object in view; that it has no further interest in the Constitution of the United States, and that it has no confidence in the Federal Government.

THE BORDER STATES.

The Times correspondent writes on this subject:—"The Northern Slave States are more and more agitated as the day for the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln approaches. The Governor of Maryland stands firm to his determination that a Convention shall not be called there; but the Legislature, which is of secession sympathies, calls an illegal body to meet on the 12th and assume the powers of a Convention. Tennessee is, I believe, to have a Convention. I apprehend that this State will secede, unless a compromise is soon made. Kentucky has resolved to have no Convention of its own, and to go into no Southern Convention, but to ask Congress to convene a National Convention to consider the whole questions at issue. Virginia is to have a Convention, as I wrote to you some time since. The whole country looks anxiously for the results of these votings; for if Virginia goes it is felt that Maryland will have great temptation to follow suit, in which case an immediate struggle for the possession of Washington is certain."

The North Carolina House has unanimously passed a resolution, that in case the endeavours for reconciliation fail, North Carolina goes with the other slave States.

THE NORTHERN STATES.

In the North people do little; but rest on their oars and let the boat drift. Meetings have been held in favour of Union in the various large towns, some favouring this project of settlement and others that, and many of the retired statesmen and politicians have re-appeared and been sent to Washington as special messengers of peace.

At an influential meeting at Boston, resolutions had been adopted in favour of a compromise such as proposed by the Border States, and a division of territory.

The Democratic State Convention continued its session at Albany on the 1st, and was addressed by James S. Thayer, ex-Chancellor Walworth, W. H. Carroll, of Maryland, and others. A series of resolutions was adopted, urging the settlement of the national difficulties by compromise, and deprecating coercion of the seceding States. The speech of the venerable ex-Chancellor Walworth opposing coercion and depicting the horrors of civil war produced a great sensation. A large portion of the Convention gave vent to their feelings in tears. The scene was rendered yet more impressive and affecting when Mr. W. H. Carroll took the floor, and with all the eloquence of deep feeling appealed to the North to stay its hand before it did any act to plunge the country in civil war. When he had closed a unanimous call was made for the adoption of a second resolution against civil war by acclamation, and it was carried with a burst of applause that made the rafters of the building ring.

The Massachusetts Legislature had appointed Commissioners to the Washington Convention.

A large anti-secession meeting had been held at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Californian advices state that the Governor's Message was strongly in favour of preserving the Union. He opposes a Pacific republic, and urges that Congress be petitioned to extend the boundary of California so as to take in the Washoe region.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Convention proposed by Virginia assembled on the 4th at Washington, when ex-President Tyler was chosen President. Reporters were not admitted. On taking the chair Mr. Tyler delivered an address, which is eulogised by those who heard it as highly patriotic and conciliatory. The proceedings of the Convention were chiefly confined to the expression of their views by the members, and were somewhat conversational. The Conference re-assembled on the 5th with closed doors. Nothing was known of the proceedings. The Times New York correspondent says:—

This Convention is now in session. It consists of members from the border States, on both sides of the line, and from most of the other Northern States. The Democratic politicians in this part of the country and the border State Union men have great hopes from its action. I must confess that I do not quite share their hopes, although I believe that there is a disposition among the border State leaders to take up with much less than there was when I was in Washington a fortnight since.

THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

On the 31st Mr. Lincoln was at Chicago, and on the 2nd inst he had a reception at the Court House. Being pressed to make a speech he declined in any way to indicate his future policy, but expressed great gratification at the hearty unanimity with which all parties had come forward to welcome him. On his return he met a committee of citizens of Cincinnati, who came to tender him the hospitalities

of that city on his way to Washington. Mr. Lincoln accepted the invitation.

CANADA.

TORONTO, Feb. 2.—The English writ of *habeas corpus*, in the case of the fugitive Anderson, arrived in town yesterday. The Chief Justice of the Common Pleas here has also issued a writ of *habeas corpus*. As the prisoner is in the Brantford gaol the result remains to be seen. Both the bench and bar are unanimous in the opinion that the Chief Justice of England acts unwarrantably in sending a writ to be executed within the jurisdiction of the Chief Justice of Canada.

On the same day that Chief Justice Cockburn's writ arrived, a barrister applied to Chief Justice Draper, in the Court of Common Pleas, for a writ of *habeas corpus* to bring the fugitive slave before that tribunal, with a view to obtain its opinion on the question at issue. Mr. Draper granted the writ, and here our information ends.

The Toronto correspondent of the *Star* denies that any special indignation prevails at the conduct of the English Court. Some dissatisfaction has been excited by the English Court's assumption of authority over the Canadian tribunals, but this is overmastered by a feeling of thankfulness for the safety of the unfortunate negro.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

A letter from this colony in the *Daily News* gives some details of the discovery, a few months ago, of rich gold diggings at Cariboo, and of extensive leads of silver ore on the Lilloet River and Harrison Lake in September last. The Cariboo diggings, the most productive yet discovered in British Columbia, extend over a considerable range of country from 300 to 350 miles to the north and north-east of Cayoosh, which lies on the highway from that country to New Westminster, Victoria, and the world in general. The correspondent, who writes from Cayoosh, says:—

The successful "boys" who have come down have brought considerable sums. I will mention a few cases, which have mostly come under my own observation. 1. A company of four men had 40 lbs. of gold apiece. 2. Four others brought 15,000 dollars. A French company brought 23,000 dollars—5,000. 4. Six men made in eight weeks 720 ozs., and, as from its superior quality, this gold is worth 18 dollars per oz., this is equivalent to the sum of 2,592. pretty fair wages for eight weeks' work. 5. The newspapers report that the steamer to New Westminster, of October 24, had on board 100,000 dols., the large proportion of which was from the diggings of Cariboo. 6. One claim is reported to have paid 60, another 73, and a third even 100 dollars a day. No doubt there were considerable expenses connected with working the mines, and provisions were very high, but these will be much lower next spring. The "dust" from Cariboo is of very superior quality to that found anywhere else in British Columbia. I believe I saw the largest piece of gold found in the country the other day; it weighed 76 dollars, 15¢.—it was from Cariboo.

The writer adds:—

The prospects of this colony were never better than they are now, nor indeed were they ever so good. People who had hitherto been more or less sceptical as to its turning out well, now with one voice affirm that "the country is made." The darkest times are past, and the dawn of a brighter day seems breaking.

NEW ZEALAND.

A despatch from the Secretary of State has been received at Auckland, expressing her Majesty's entire approval of the course Governor Gore Browne has pursued; and, in reference to the statement of the Bishop of Wellington and Archdeacon Hadfield on the origin and nature of the hostilities with the natives, the Secretary of State sends word to the governor, that he thinks it has been shown that the bishop and archdeacon have been inaccurately informed on some points, that they have taken an incomplete view of others, and that he finds no reason to withdraw the confidence of her Majesty in Governor Browne's administration. Public confidence has been restored in the province of Auckland, and the financial difficulties which threatened have been entirely overcome. The head-quarters, under Sir James Alexander, arrived at Auckland on the 28th November, after a passage of twenty-two days from Queenstown. Upon the arrival of the 14th regiment at Auckland, the detachment of the 65th regiment, 340 strong, under command of Lieut. Colonel Young, was sent back to Taranaki.

A letter from Sydney dated December 22nd says:—

Since the battle of Mahoeahi, no fresh engagements have occurred. The natives have not courted a fight, and the weather has been unfavourable for expeditions into the bush. Moreover, General Pratt's force was weakened by the necessity of sending 400 men northward for the protection of the capital. It was impossible to tell what effect the defeat of the Upper Waikatos at Mahoeahi would have on the Waikato tribe at large. They might have been roused to revenge, and have lost all sight of the origin of the war, or its policy as regards their own interests, in the determination to stand by brethren of their own tribe. Auckland lies dangerously open to a descent, and it was therefore necessary to take all proper precautions against a surprise. The arrival of the *Robert Lowe* has enabled the 400 men of the 65th to be restored to Taranaki, the new arrivals being amply sufficient to garrison Auckland. The natives in Auckland were considerably impressed with the rapidity with which the *Robert Lowe* has brought reinforcements from England. The information was speedily transmitted up the country to the Waikatos, with the additional intelligence that more soldiers were on their way, and that artillery of a longer range and more destructive power than had hitherto been seen in New Zealand was being forwarded. The impression

made by this intelligence is reported to have been most salutary. The danger of a general rising is evidently diminishing, though a few weeks previously it was undoubtedly great. The lower and middle Waikatos, in spite of their ostentatious adherence to the King movement, are disposed to remain tranquil, and even the Upper Waikatos, from whom the defeated at Mahoeahi came out, and who are decidedly the most restlessly disposed members of the tribe, will talk the matter over again with their new lights before coming to any definite conclusion, which might turn out to be rather a rash one.

At Taranaki things remain in statu quo. The natives hang about the outskirts of the settlement, committing depredations whenever they get the chance, and occasionally getting a shot at some settler out in search of his property. Wiremu Kingi is not on the best of terms with the Waikatos, whom he would not help at Mahoeahi, and is a little afraid of their retaliating upon him. He has also some quarrel with the Ngataruanuis to the south, so that if a fair opportunity offers of taking the several parties singly General Pratt may be able to contrive some decisive engagement without fearing any very cordial co-operation among them.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

THE WINTER IN AMERICA.—A Boston (U.S.) letter says:—"The country is covered with snow for thousands of miles. The ice crop will be astonishingly large, and the ice itself astonishingly good."

THE CARNIVAL AT ROME this year has been a complete failure. A letter from that city says:—"I have seen a few Carnivals in Italian and other Southern cities, but never such a very mockery of merriment as this. The Romans are not in tune or temper for such Saturnalia. The moment is too serious for Punchinello and his train. In presence of a Power so perfidious as that of the present Papal Government they dread police snares and are continually on their guard. The display of military force is large, and towards evening the Corso bristles with bayonets."

VOLUNTEERS IN AUSTRALIA.—The "Volunteer Movement" (says a letter from Melbourne) has been as earnestly taken up in this colony as in England. At the time of the war with Russia we had about 1,600 men "of all arms" embodied, under the authority of a local Act, which limited the force to 2,000 men. At the early part of last Session the Act was amended so as to enable the Governor to embody 10,000 men. I have just received an authentic statement of the present force, which is as follows:—Naval Brigade, 211; Artillery, 475; Cavalry, 314; Rifles, 3,002—total, 4,002. The Rifles are raised in districts principally around Melbourne, and in the seaport towns, with some on the goldfields.

RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALIA.—Our railways are gradually extending. We have now no less than eight, radiating from Melbourne in different directions from three stations. The Suburban Railway, a competing line with part of the Brighton Railway, was opened to Prahran and East St. Kilda last Saturday. This railway has another branch to Hawthorne. The following is a list of those now in operation:—Melbourne, St. Kilda, and Brighton, 8 miles; Melbourne and Sandridge, 2½ miles; Melbourne and Williamstown, 9 miles; Melbourne and Geelong, 47 miles; Melbourne and Sunbury, 24 miles; Melbourne and Essendon, 4½ miles; the suburban two branches, 7 miles—total 102 miles. The Sandhurst line will be opened to Woodend, about 22 miles beyond Sunbury, in March or April. The practicability of street tramways is under discussion in the City Council, and locomotives on common roads are actually in use at New South Wales.—*Letter from Melbourne.*

Court, Official, and Personal News.

The Queen held a levée, the first this season, on Thursday afternoon in St. James's Palace. The Duke of Cambridge and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar were present at the reception. The Duke of Richmond had an audience of the Queen, and delivered to her Majesty the ribbon and badge of the Order of the Garter worn by his father, the late Duke of Richmond. The usual presentations, which were numerous, then took place.

Baroness Brunnow, wife of the Russian Ambassador, was presented to her Majesty the Queen on Saturday, at an audience at Buckingham Palace, by Lady John Russell.

The Marquis of Breadalbane, K.T., has been selected by her Majesty to proceed upon a special mission to invest his Majesty the King of Prussia with the Order of the Garter. His lordship will be accompanied by Major-General Lord Frederic Paulet, C.B., and by Viscount Hinchinbrook, of the Grenadier Guards.

The *Weekly Register* reports that the health of Cardinal Wiseman continues to progress most satisfactorily.

The Marquis of Hantly is gazetted to the Lord-Lieutenancy of Aberdeenshire.

Her Majesty has signified her pleasure to appoint the following gentlemen to be of her Counsel learned in the law:—Messrs. William Dugmore, W. A. Collins, A. Cleasby, H. W. Cole, John Fraser Macqueen, Thomas Chambers, E. Plumer Price, Josiah W. Smith, Richard Bagallay, Henry Mills, the Hon. Adolphus F. O. Liddell, W. Balol Brett, John Burgess Karalake, William Digby Seymour, John Duke Coleridge, Hon. George Denman, George Mellish; and to confer a Patent of Precedence on Mr. Sergeant Hayes.

A Parliamentary paper shows that in the year ending the 31st of December last, the total income

was 71,967,494. 14s. 8d.; the total expenditure was 72,578,632. 6s. 6d.; showing an excess of expenditure over income of 611,137. 11s. 10d.

The *Star* announces that a gentleman well known in London, and thoroughly involved in the cause of the Italian hero, has received a summons to join Garibaldi, and has by this time left the metropolis for the purpose.

Law and Police.

THE WAKEFIELD BRIBERY CASE.—The case of Mr. Leatham, the late member for Wakefield, came before the Bail Court on Tuesday. Mr. Leatham sought to upset the verdict, on the ground that the first count of the indictment—that he personally gave money to Gilbert, the agent of bribery—was not proved. Mr. Leatham had been convicted on four other counts, and the question was whether the incorrectness of the first count did not invalidate the verdict. The court suggested a mode of escape to the law officers; ruling that the Solicitor-General who prosecuted could enter a *négligé* *prosequi* on the first count. It was objected that this should have been done at the trial, but the court overruled the objection, and as Mr. Leatham had been convicted on four other counts, the rule obtained was discharged. It was also ruled that a written "statement" of moneys he had expended, put in before the commissioners, was not a "statement" within the meaning of the act entitling him to protection from a prosecution.

JESUS COLLEGE, OXFORD, AND THE BALA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—In 1712, the Reverend Edmund Meyrick bequeathed a large property to Jesus College, Oxford. In a codicil, made in the same year, he directed that a portion of the proceeds of the estate should be applied to found and maintain a grammar school at Bala. The college authorities have continued to pay to the school the sum specified in pounds sterling in the codicil, although the value of the estate has increased. Under these circumstances, the Attorney-General applied to the Master of the Rolls to order that all the surplus over and above what was required to satisfy certain specified claims of Jesus College upon the fund should be applied to the school. The Master of the Rolls has decided that the school cannot claim the whole of the surplus, but he has directed that the school is entitled to such a proportion of the rents as 4. 17s., a surplus specified in the will, bore to the rents at the time.

PHYSICIANS AND THEIR FEES.—A case—*Grey v. Robinson*—was tried in the County Court, Liverpool, on the 10th ult., before J. E. Blair, Esq., judge, which is of some importance. It was an action to recover 15l. for professional attendance on the defendant's wife and family. The plaintiff, who is registered, practised as a physician in Liverpool, and the defence put forward was that as such he could not recover medical fees in a court of law. His Honour, however, ruled that the new Medical Act did so enable the plaintiff, and therefore a verdict was given in his favour, less 10s. 6d., which he agreed to deduct from the amount claimed.—*Lancet.*

EXTRAORDINARY MARRIAGE LAW CASE.—Some weeks ago a young lady at Liverpool, whose maiden name was Margaret Lee Bevan, prayed that her marriage might be annulled on the ground that she laboured, at the time, under some delusion, and that she had been married under a false name, the name "Lee" being designably omitted in the licence. The man whom she married was an omnibus conductor, named M'Mahon, and the marriage took place clandestinely. It was agreed between the petitioner and the respondent that the latter should obtain a licence of marriage, omitting the name of Lee, the petitioner insisting by way of condition that the respondent should not claim her as his wife until two years had expired from the time of the marriage. Owing to the extreme novelty of the case, Sir Cresswell Cresswell took time to consider its legal points; and it was, therefore, not till Saturday last that he pronounced judgment. He held that the marriage was a valid one. The ceremony had been performed by licence, which did not render correct names a *sine qua non*. In the case of marriage by banns the accuracy of the Christian name and surname is essential.

Miscellaneous News.

THE SUPPLY OF COTTON.—It is stated that a kind of joint-stock combination has been formed at Manchester to purchase cotton in India, America, or wherever it can be obtained. The proposed sum is 1,000,000l., each subscriber contributing 1,000l., and about 200,000l. is said already to have been paid down.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Mr. Ramden is giving his new musical entertainment on the "Old English Songs and Ballads" at this popular institution to large and enthusiastic audiences. The illustrations are well selected, and consist of compositions full of melody, and in some cases of much vigour and spirit, all of which are rendered with excellent effect. The songs and ballads are strung together by remarks critical and historical, delivered with so much fluency and neatness that their brevity is almost a matter for regret, agreeably diversifying as they do the character of the entertainment.

THE NORTH ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—The question of the North Atlantic Telegraph was under discussion at the last meeting of the Geographical Society. Sir Roderick Murchison gave the weight of his high authority in favour of the practicability of the scheme. Captain Sherard Osborn called attention to the fact that any apprehension which might be entertained as to the effect of the aurora borealis and the intense cold upon the electric current had been set at rest by Captains Kellett and McClintock, who in a much more northerly latitude had established telegraphic communication between their two vessels.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—A very influential-attended meeting of this association was held at Willis's Rooms on Saturday. Lord Herbert presided. One of the principal points of

his speech was the means adopted by the association to connect the volunteer movement in the colonies with the great organisation at home. His lordship put down the number of volunteers at the present time at 140,000. The meeting was also addressed by Lord Elio, Lord Digby, Earl de Grey, Sir John Burgoyne, &c. It was resolved that the great shooting-match of 1861 should take place at Wimbledon, it being difficult to find elsewhere so suitable a locality.

OUR EXTRAVAGANT EXPENDITURE.—The Liverpool Financial Reform Association have drawn up an admirable petition to Parliament on the important question of our extravagant national expenditure. The petition calls attention to the enormous sums now lavished upon warlike armaments; to the vicious system of indirect taxation, by which this vast expenditure is rendered possible; to the manner in which the landowners have evaded their just share of the national burdens; and it suggests that the accounts for the past year, and the estimates for the ensuing year, should be made up at the 31st of December, and that these accounts and estimates should be submitted to a finance committee.

THE BERWICK BRIBERY COMMISSION.—The Commissioners appointed to inquire into the existence of bribery at the last election for Berwick have made their report. They find that Mr. Gordon, the present member for Berwick, was privy to the bribery committed at the election in April, 1859, and that Richard Hodgson, a former member for that borough, and a candidate in opposition to Mr. Majoribanks at the election in August, 1859, was also privy to the bribery practised on the latter occasion. Messrs. Majoribanks, Earle, and Stapleton, who were concerned in one or both of those contests, are acquitted of any knowledge of the bribery practised. The Commissioners have granted a certificate to Mr. Gordon, but have refused one to Mr. Hodgson.

THE RISCA COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—On Friday, the jury, after a deliberation of nearly two hours, returned the following verdict:—

We find that the deceased, James Hammond, died on the 1st of December, 1860, from the effects of an explosion of fire-damp in the Black Vein Coal-pit, at Risca, at which gas was given out suddenly in the group of stalls on the third cross-heading, in the fourth east level; but there is no evidence to show how this gas became ignited.

The following recommendations were appended:—

That the present rules shall be revised; that the working places in the pit shall be more frequently inspected; that the suggestions of Mr. Brough, the Government Inspector, that the ventilation of underground workings shall be so arranged that, in case of any future explosion unfortunately occurring, the disastrous results would be confined to the district in which it took place, and that a new pit be sunk for the permanent improvement of the ventilation of the colliery, should be taken into the serious consideration of the directors and proprietors of the works.

The jury also took the opportunity of remarking that the Stephenson lamp appeared to them to be the best and safest.

ARMSTRONG GUNS IN THE NAVY.—It has been finally decided that the armaments of the Warrior and Black Prince shall consist of Armstrong guns only—100-pounders on the main deck, and 70-pounders on the upper deck. The principal store-keeper of the War Department, Portsmouth, has received orders to prepare all things in readiness to receive these armaments from the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich. It has been finally determined at the Admiralty that the Armstrong gunshall be supplied to the eastern portion of the Channel fleet as follows:—The Edgar, 1 100-pounder and 2 40-pounders; the Trafalgar, 2 40-pounders; the Algiers, 1 100-pounder and 2 40-pounders; the Mersey, 2 100-pounders; the Diadem, 2 100-pounders and 2 40-pounders; the Princess Royal, 1 100-pounder and 2 40-pounders; the Immortalité, 1 100-pounder and 2 40-pounders. The 100-pounders are in lieu of heavy bow and stern pivot-guns, and 40-pounders in place of broadside upper-deck guns, 32-pounders. The orders direct the Princess Royal to be the first supplied, and the Immortalité is the next on the list.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

LIFEBOAT SERVICES.—The lifeboats of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution have been instrumental in rescuing the crews of the following wrecked vessels during the late heavy gale:—Seaton Carew lifeboat, eight men from the brig Providence, of Warkworth; also eight men from the brig Mayflower, of Newcastle; Redcar lifeboat, ten men from the brig Roman Empress, of Sunderland; Penmon (Anglesea) lifeboat, four men from the schooner Village Maid, of Fleetwood; Rhyl lifeboat, five men from the schooner William, of Liverpool; Arklow lifeboat, five men from a vessel, name at present unknown; Wicklow lifeboat, eight men from the brig New Draper, of Whitehaven; Skerries (county Dublin) lifeboat, five men from the schooner Margaret Ann; also four men from the smack Gipsy, of Newry; Carnore lifeboat, nineteen men from the bark Guiana, of Glasgow—making a total of seventy-six persons saved from a watery grave during this storm. It is also a gratifying fact that throughout these numerous services of the lifeboats of the National Lifeboat Institution not a single accident has happened either to its boats or to their gallant crews.

ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS.—The fourteenth anniversary festival of this admirable institution was held on Thursday evening, at the London Tavern. Lord Stanley, M.P., was in the chair, supported by the sheriffs and a numerous company. The noble lord warmly advocated the cause of this most deserving charity. He estimated the number of persons of unsound mind in this country at 25,000, and dwelt with special emphasis on the case of the idiot, which, though not susceptible of cure, admitted of

great amelioration. The number of inmates now at the Earlwood Asylum was 320 to 330. The income of the institution was about 13,000*l.* a-year. The average cost of each of the in-patients, however, did not exceed 35*l.* a-year. A list of subscriptions and donations was read by the secretary, the total amount being above 2,000*l.* "The Health of the Board of Management" having been drunk, Mr. Sheriff Abbiss, in responding to it, stated that since 1859, there had been some alteration in the rules of the institution, and a limited number of inmates whose cases appeared to be hopeless were now admitted for life, the general term of residence and training being for five years only. This alteration, and another in the mode of voting, had been so much approved, that several of the largest donations, including one of 500*l.*, had been given especially on that account.

PICKPOCKETS AT CHAPELS.—We have often of late recorded cases of theft from the pockets of ladies just when leaving church or chapel; but we never before heard of five such cases occurring amongst attendants at one place of worship. This, however, was the fact amongst the congregation of the Rev. Dr. Beard's Chapel, New Bridge-street, Strangeways, on Sunday forenoon, when five ladies lost their purses, a mother and daughter who were walking together being amongst the sufferers. A detective officer was called to attend during Sunday evening, but the successful thieves did not attempt to "work" the same place twice the same day. The police officers know better than any one else the broad general causes of juvenile theft, and they say this—that the fact of ladies wearing "outside" or "open" dress pockets was, from the first, a most prolific source of petty thefts from the person, because of the immense facilities for such crimes which those pockets offered, or rather the direct invitation which they gave; and that since it has become customary to carry purses in such pockets, the temptation to "pick" is all but irresistible to old thieves, and quite so to young ones or to those who wish to imitate candidates for the hulks.—*Manchester Examiner*.

POPULAR LECTURES AT BROMLEY-BY-BOW.—The third lecture of the series was delivered on Tuesday evening, the 12th inst., Festival-room kindly lent by Harper Twelvrees, Esq., Three Milk-lane, Bromley-by-Bow, by Alfred W. Sanderson, Esq., on "Health and Happiness." The Rev. J. G. Hewlett, D.D., occupied the chair. Mr. Sanderson, in introducing the subject of the lecture, gave much valuable information concerning the causes which promote unhealthiness amongst the labouring classes, and an interesting account of the personal inquiries which he had instituted whilst travelling through the agricultural and manufacturing districts of England and Ireland. He was glad that this branch of social reform which had been long neglected was now gaining the attention of gentlemen of influence, and he hoped that the example of Lord Palmerston, who had recently presided at a meeting in aid of an association for obtaining better dwellings for working men, would be followed by other landowners. Having powerfully urged the necessity for an observance of the laws of health, the lecturer concluded with a description of the happiness to be found in a well-ordered household, illuminated with the light of affection and blessed with the smile of God. On the motion of John Carder, Esq., seconded by Captain Reid, a warm vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Sanderson for his admirable lecture. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE GALES AND FATAL SHIPWRECKS.—By the returns made by Lloyd's agents up to Wednesday evening, the number of losses and casualties that occurred during the recent storm amounted to 210. In addition to those already reported, we have to announce the wreck of two steamers and the loss of a large ship bound to Calcutta with a cargo valued at upwards of 100,000*l.* One of the unfortunate steamers was the London and Jersey iron screw steamer Metropolis, of 600 tons burden. On her return passage from the Thames, she struck upon the Rondiere Rock, off Elizabeth Castro, and subsequently filled, and settled down, and sank, the crew escaping in the boats. The other steamer was the Syria, belonging to Londonderry, 600 tons burden. She was on a voyage from Belfast to Morecambe, and went ashore at Shell Wharf, where she filled. The crew and passengers were safely landed. Another steamer is also reported to have been wrecked. The Tonquin, Captain Batchelor, bound to Santos, from the Clyde, struck upon the Arklow-bank, the heavy seas carried her off into deep waters, and she foundered, all on board—eleven men and a woman, perishing. The heaviest loss, as far as regards sacrifice of property, was that of the wreck of the iron-built ship City of Lucknow, belonging to Mr. Smith, of Glasgow, bound to Calcutta, with a very valuable cargo. It is an interesting scientific fact, that a number of ports received warning from the Board of Trade of the probable approach of a great storm two or three days before the bursting out of that which did so much harm last week.

THE HEALTHY CONDITION OF THE YEAR 1860.—The year 1860 will remain on record as one of those which have proved most favourable to the public health. The rate of mortality sensibly diminished throughout Europe, and medical practitioners have had an amount of leisure of which there are few examples. In England the number of deaths has been twenty or twenty-five below the mean, and in Germany and France the conditions have been no less favourable. For example, at Vienna but 1,077 deaths occurred in August, 1860, while in the same month of 1859 there were 1,532 (i. e. 495 in excess)

registered. In some of the rural communes of France not a single death took place during the entire year! and in the Paris hospitals there have been numbers of empty beds, the bulk of the patients who were admitted having also been the subjects of chronic affections. This remarkable immunity is well calculated to render us circumspect, and once more to exhibit how little we know concerning atmospheric influences. The year 1860, if we are to be guided by opinions which have their weight in science, united all the conditions which are supposed suited to engender disease. Rainy, unequal in temperature, and without its seasons distinctly marked, it ought, it would seem, to have given rise to the predominance of pulmonary catarrhs and gastrointestinal affections. If things had so come to pass, and the medical constitution had become markedly affected, excellent reasons would have been at hand for the explanation of the occurrence of epidemics by the meteorological conditions which prevailed. Yet the epidemics have been rare, and the diseases usual to our climate, except mild and uncomplicated diphtheria, have been almost entirely absent.—*Medical Times and Gazette*.

Literature.

Scripture Lands, in connexion with their History.
By G. S. DREW, M.A. London: Smith, Elder, and Co.

THE History of Scripture Lands is, as Mr. Drew justly remarks, the History of the Divine Kingdom in the world. It invites, beyond all other histories, elucidation and interpretation by means of contemporary records and personal observation. Much has been done for the subject in recent times; but Mr. Drew's volume has a character of its own, as an attempt to blend the Bible illustrations supplied by travellers and antiquarians with a sketch of the history in its main epochs and chief events. He is qualified for this task not merely by a minute study of the principal authorities,—such as Reland, Robinson, Porter, Rawlinson, Barclay, Ferguson, Stanley, Williams, Thrupp, and others,—but by leisurely personal travel through the Scripture lands, in such good society as that of Mr. Arthur, and the learned and indefatigable American missionary, Mr. Porter, now well known to fame. His book is a very able one, having a well-considered plan, exhibiting large biblical learning, doing justice to the philosophy of history equally with the claims of faith, and written with remarkable elegance and spirit. It seems to us a valuable aid to the appreciation of the truthfulness of the Scripture history, to the realisation of its scenes and its progress, and to the comprehension of its significance.

Mr. Drew so excellently states the special requirements of his subject, in his preliminary chapter, that we cannot be fair to his careful labours upon it without permitting him to speak of the general conception by which his work has been shaped. Of the sources, and the mutual relations of the elements, of Scripture history, he says:—

"The record, which it is thus proposed to interpret and develop, is not single and homogeneous, but constructed of materials from two sources which are distinct in their origin, and their authority. We do not find the narrative to which our comments are to be attached, entire in the Bible. As the inspired documents do not contain the history of a State or of a people, but of the progress and advancement of a cause, so neither is this history presented by them in orderly continuity of narrative, but rather in isolated notices, that are distinct by frequent gaps and chasms from one another, and which are often interrupted by episodic, and apparently irrelevant, statements and narrations. In popular ordinary classification they may be spoken of as history, but an exacter account will rather describe them as historical memoirs or materials. They are landmark records illuminating detached spaces in past time, and so carrying us back over the course traversed by the Divine Cause from the beginning, but they do not present a continuously lightened path; and in order to connect them, and that the path actually traversed may be seen, they need such supplementary notices as may be gathered from the sources of ordinary history. Indeed, apart from such notices, the historical books of Scripture are not, as history, intelligible: the entire document is not in our possession. In other cases, the work of the interpreter is finished when he has ascertained the meaning of his author, who thenceforth takes his place as an independent witness, liable to be corrected and revised, and, perhaps, calling for supplements and illustrations from other sources. It is not so in this case; and this practical modification of the sense in which we call the Bible Records history, must be considered carefully, and carefully observed in the work of interpretation. When, by the best appliances of criticism and exegesis, we have elicited their meaning, that meaning must be considered fixed and incapable of correction; it is certain and authentic. But it is only a portion, the separated masses and columns, of a structure, for the completion of which the Book itself calls for our researches into every source of information that is accessible. Monumental sculptures and inscriptions, the traces of ruined works which have been excavated, or which are now crumbling on the earth's surface, tablets, coins, medals, the researches of philology—all these, along with contemporary records, must be made use of by the interpreter, in order that he may read his document entire, understanding its separated portions, and connecting them in an unbroken line with one another."

This work, then, consists of two parts a con-

tinuous narrative woven out of biblical materials, and illustrations wrought into its substance for the purpose of relief, animation, and interpretation. History is "handed over to the traveller": and the research and learning of the scholarly traveller supply a minute and particular description of the landscape, soil, sky, climate, and social usages, which are not to be regarded as merely advantageous illustrations of the text, but as "portions of the original history itself, of the forms it was cast in, of the aspect it assumed," and of the very language in which it is conveyed.

But Mr. Drew has not restricted himself to the mere framework of the sacred history, and to the stages of its progress. For him this story is the revelation of the Living God to mankind; and he brings into view the intense meanings of the successive acts of the grand drama, indicates the educational and spiritual ends that were its objects, and leads the thoughtful to discern "the Cause that was advancing" in the several eras of the history, and "the Presence which it disclosed." His book has, also, an important aspect towards the sceptical criticism of modern days: for, without being directly apologetic or vindicatory, but, on the contrary, assuming boldly the truth of the holy volume, it brings out, sometimes with irresistible force, and always with significant suggestiveness, the accordance of visible and unquestionable facts, and of the contemporary material records that yet remain, with the narrative assumed to be true. And this method ought to commend itself to candid disbelievers in the inspired record, as preferable to a controversial treatment of the subject, and as far more certain to issue in the disclosure of weakness, error, or fraud, if these exist in the history: while, on the other hand, if it be true, it thus gains, more than by any conceivable method, a substantial character and a living reality.

Mr. Drew has divided his work very naturally under the following heads:—Land of the Patriarchs; Goshen and the Valley of the Nile; Sinai and the Wilderness of Paran; Central Palestine; Land and Heritage of Israel; Ephraim and Judah; Land of Nehemiah and the Macabees; Roman Palestine; Jerusalem in the Apostolic Age; and Palestine in Modern History. The contents of these cannot here be scrutinised or even indicated. We can only express general contentment with both the materials and the execution. But that our readers may form some notion of Mr. Drew's mode of treatment, we shall make two brief extracts. The first shows how thoughtfully he regards natural features and influences as part of the education of a people. It is said of Abraham's settlement on the plain of Beersheba:—

"Here, at all events, his tribe was free from that social contamination which he chiefly dreaded. While he had frequent opportunities of communicating with surrounding nations by means of the caravans which crossed his territory, and while he was in habits of friendly intercourse with the simple community then occupying Hebron and its neighbourhood, his society was yet, by its position, so fenced and secluded from corrupt intercourse, as to be exempt from any of the mischiefs flowing from that quarter.

"Moreover, the aspects of nature around him were propitious to intellectual soundness. None of those local impressions that are favourable to dispositions of murkiness and fanaticism, nothing overwhelming and terrific, wrought upon the occupants of those downs and vales. Nor, on the other hand, were there any of those soft and romantic influences that might stimulate the imagination in gay fanciful creations. The Divine agencies that were meant to work on the minds of the people, wrought there without abatement or interference. Nor were the resources of the country insufficient, if they were not ample and exuberant. With diligent cultivation, the land under ordinary circumstances yielded adequate supplies; and, in times of scarcity, Egypt, with its boundless grain resources, was accessible by a four or five days' march across the route, lying south of the encampment, over which Abraham had twice journeyed. In respect of climate, the ground was eminently fitted for training and nurturing men of valorous and robust natures: no position more favourable for healthful physical development could have been chosen. Brave and hardy warrior shepherds—strong sons of the wilderness, as we may call them—naturally grew up in Abraham's encampment."

Again, of the purposes of the settlement of the Hebrews in Egypt, and of the influences that subserved those purposes, we quote a passage:—

"In our conception of the state of the Hebrew people during the centuries of their Egyptian life, we must not only think of them as clustered together in village communities on the green spaces along the river banks, and on the wide-stretching meadows between the canals that flow out from it, or as tending their flocks on the desert pastures that are adjacent to the broad green plain—but as also occupying quarters in the great cities of the lower kingdom, in Memphis and On, in Pelusium and Zoan.

"These cities had been improved under the then dominant race, by more than two centuries of progress since the days of Abraham, though many of the great works, by which the country was distinguished, had already been finished in his time. If, during his visit to Egypt, he went towards Memphis, he saw the great dyke which Menes had constructed, and the wonderful cemeteries, with their mighty tombs the Pyramids, lying between him and the yellow range of the Libyan mountains on the west. On the smooth coating which

then covered the outside of the Great Pyramid he read the inscription, which told at how great an expenditure of wealth and life it had been raised, for the selfish exaltation of its builders. Already he found everything in Egypt on a more massive, solid, and colossal scale, than he had witnessed even in the great cities of Chaldea; and, as was said, the two centuries of undisturbed occupation of the then dominant race had given opportunity for great advancement. In the secluded state of the country, its wealth and resources of skill and strength could only be employed in its own aggrandisement. And now, accordingly, Joseph saw temples, porticoes, and obelisks towering aloft over all the cities of the Delta, in spaces which, he knew, were vacant when his great ancestor was there. Massive, heavy splendour; grave mystery, pompous movement; industry; mirth, festivity, and suffering; all in busy animation, under the influence of that balmy, exhilarating climate, and all in contrast, as strong as can be imagined, to the secluded valleys and wilderness pastures of his native home—were around the youthful slave, as the Arab merchants carried him through the narrow crowded streets to the market where he was to be exposed for sale. How strange, in comparison with the familiar sights of his father's encampment, and of the neighbouring towns, were the priests and officers of state, the royal chariots with their outriders and attendants, the mysterious inscriptions which he saw everywhere prominent above the great edifices of the city! And over all there was the shadow of one awe-inspiring Presence resting! Men felt an oppressive influence upon them in Memphis and Zoan, where Pharaoh kept his court, in absolute control of the lives and fortunes of his subjects. He was not only an absolute monarch, but the kinsman and assessor of the awful gods, besides: he was the representative of heaven, and of the divinities themselves, amongst mankind. It was indeed an arduous struggle to maintain that sense of the Divine Presence, that unwavering reliance in God, that consciousness of our position as redeemed men amongst His creatures, which constituted the precious deposit that was committed to Joseph in that place."

These are but specimens of the spirit and manner of the book, taken from its earlier matter, and the subject becomes more capable of graphic treatment and minute illustration in the later periods; and it is there that the uses of the author's personal travel and observation become more apparent. Some of the notes, and the appendix of extracts from a journal of travel, furnish exceedingly interesting matter. A chapter is added on the "Future of Palestine"; but we do not see reason to assent to the author's views respecting the return of the Jews and their mission amongst the nations. Yet we are glad to say that he does not adopt such millennial views as may be represented by Mr. Elliott's name; nor does he believe in any "personal reign" save that of a truly sovereign supremacy of Christ over a world re-animated by His Spirit.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

- Recreations of a Country Parson. Second Series. Attributes of the Deity. Workmen and their Difficulties. By Mrs. Bayly. Theology not True, and Truth not New. By Rev. C. Hebert, M.A. New Congregational Tune Book. By Adam Wright. Do., Tonic Sol-fa Notation. The Fall of Rome and the Rise of the New Nationalities. By J. G. Sheppard, D.C.L. Commentary on St. Matthew. By G. B. Celebrated Women. By Ellen C. Clayton. D'Aubigné's Reformation. By Rev. Jno. Gill. Minnie's Love. Lectures on the Apocalypse. By Rev. F. D. Maurice, M.A. Dr. Vaughan's Revolutions in English History. Vol. II. Manual of Modern Geography. By Rev. A. Mackay. Journal of Louis XVI.'s Captivity. By M. Cléry. Regeneration. By Wm. Anderson, LL.D. The Lost Tribes and the Saxons of the East and West. By George Moore, M.D. Evenings with John Bunyan. By James Larga. Hunt on Stammering and Stuttering. The Orphan Houses on Ashley Down. By W. E. Tayler. Helen Dundas; or, the Pastor's Wife. By Zaida. History of the Gravelyn Family. By L. N. Whispers from the Hearth. The Maze of Life. The Human Mind; its Present State and Future Destination. By R. Grattan, M.D. Effie Vernon. By Julia Addison. The Headship of Christ; or, the Rights of the Christian People. By Hugh Miller. The King's Highway. By Dr. R. Newton. Earning a Living. By M. A. S. Barber. Mysteries of Life, Death, and Futurity. By Horace Welby. The Worn Wedding-Ring, and other Poems. By W. G. Bennett. Education in Oxford. By J. E. Thorold Rogers, M.A. The Black Ship, &c. British Controversialist, 1860. Bush Wanderings of a Naturalist. Routledge's Illustrated National History. Part XXIV. Moderate Calvinism Re-examined. By J. Howard Hinton, M.A. The Foot and its Covering. By James Dowie. History of India. Nos. 35—38. On Translating. Homer. By Matthew Arnold, M.A. Child's Help to Scripture History. By Eliza Wray. Davis Johnson. By J. D. Wells. The Simplicity of Faith. Sunday-school Hymn-Book. Selections from Solomon's Proverbs. Letters on Associated Homes. The Giants, and How to Fight Them. By Dr. A. Newton. Mental Pictures. By Mrs. Simpkinson. The Railway and the Mine. Leading Languages of Asia and Europe. By Henry Craik. Refusal of Christian Burial to the Unbaptised. By Rev. G. Gould.

Cleanings.

Last year there were 35,992 lunatics in England and Wales confined in lunatic asylums.

Why is a lover like a dog?—Because he bows and he wows.

What is that which never asks any questions, but yet frequently requires to be answered?—The street door.

A penny subscription started at Brighton to raise a testimonial fund for Garibaldi has already realised 63*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*; contributed by 15,184 persons.

Five ladies have recently entered upon a course of practice as probationers at the Royal Academy—a circumstance quite novel in the annals of Trafalgar-square.

A new machine has been invented in France calculated to enable the manufacturers of shawls, carpets, and woollen stuffs of every description to meet English competition.

The famous Doomsday Book of William the Conqueror is now at the Ordnance Map-office, Southampton, for the purpose of being copied by the new process of photozinography.

Lord John Russell honoured the London Stereoscopic Company's artists with a sitting on Tuesday last, at Chesham-place, when several fine pictures were secured for the company's series of album portraits of eminent men. They will be issued immediately.

George I., on a journey to Hanover, stopped at a village in Holland, and while the horses were getting ready he asked for two or three eggs, which were brought him, and charged two hundred florins. "How is this?" said his Majesty, "eggs must be very scarce in this place." "Pardon me," said the host, "eggs are plenty enough, but Kings are scarce." The King smiled, and ordered the money to be paid.

NEWSPAPERS.—From the "Newspaper Press Directory" for 1861, we extract the following on the present position of the newspaper press:—"There are now published in the United Kingdom 1,102 newspapers, distributed as follows:—England, 791; Wales, 28; Scotland, 138; Ireland, 132; British Isles, 13. Of these there are 39 daily papers published in England; 8 ditto Scotland; 12 ditto Ireland; 2 ditto British Isles. On reference to preceding editions of this useful directory, we find the following interesting facts, viz., that in 1821 there were published in the United Kingdom 267 journals; ditto, 1831, 295; ditto, 1841, 472; ditto, 1851, 563; but in 1861 there are now established and circulated 1,102 papers, showing that an extraordinary impulse had been given to every description of newspaper enterprise. The magazines now in course of publication, including the quarterly reviews, number 481, of which no less than 207 are of a decidedly religious character. Among these, the Church of England has its special organs; and the Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, Baptists, Independents, and other Christian communities are fully represented in this branch of literature."

THE SEXAGENARIANS, &c., OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The following members claim this year to be wholly excused from serving on election committees, on account of being more than sixty years old:—Hon. General Arbutnot; Messrs. E. Ball, W. Barrow; Hon. Colonel Bernard; Messrs. T. T. Bernard, A. Black; Hon. P. Pleydell Bouverie; Messrs. J. Boyd, T. W. Bramston, J. L. Briscoe, J. Brookhurst, R. Brooks; Major C. Bruce; General Buckley; Captain W. B. M'Clintock Bunbury; Sir C. M. Burrell; Messrs. M. E. Corbally, E. Divett, T. Duncombe; Right Hon. E. Elliot; Sir De Lacy Evans; Messrs. J. H. Foley, W. J. Fox, G. C. Glyn; Right Hon. Sir J. Graham; Messrs. S. Gregson, C. P. Grenfell, B. Gurdon, G. Hadfield, T. C. Haliburton, G. G. Harcourt; Right Hon. Sir W. G. Hayter; Right Hon. J. W. Henley; Messrs. R. Ingham, J. J. H. Johnstone, J. Kerahaw; Sir H. Leake; Mr. W. Long; Hon. Colonel Lowther; Messrs. W. J. Lyaley, J. M'Cann, W. Marshall, C. A. Moody, W. Murray, W. Nicol; Right Hon. R. M. O'Ferrall; Messrs. C. W. Packe, G. H. Packe; Viscount Palmerston; Messrs. D. Pugh, O. Ricardo, H. Rich, D. Robertson; Lord J. Russell; Messrs. G. P. Scrope, R. A. Slaney; Sir F. Smith; Messrs. R. Spooner, J. Steel, G. Traill, J. A. Turner; Sir W. Verner, Admiral Walcott, Sir J. Walsh, Colonel White; Messrs. B. M'G. Willcox, and W. B. Wrightson.

Obituary.

DEATH OF MR. JOSEPH ADSHEAD.—We regret to have to announce the death of Mr. Joseph Adshead, one of the members of the Town Council, and for many years a well-known and useful member of this community. Mr. Adshead died at his residence on Friday night, after a brief illness, which, till shortly before his death, gave no signs of a fatal termination. We may add in a day or two some particulars of his various philanthropic exertions, for which he will be honourably remembered, and some of which engaged his thoughts down to the very moment of his decease.—*Manchester Examiner*.

DEATH OF DR. DONALDSON.—Our readers will learn with regret that this distinguished scholar died on Sunday last. For some months past his family and friends had been alarmed by symptoms of a brain overwrought, and his somewhat sudden death may perhaps be regarded as a less severe affliction than the extinction of intellectual power with which he was threatened. In addition to the severe labour of training aspirants for the highest classical honours at Cambridge, and his duties as classical examiner in London University, he

had been engaged in preparing a new edition of his classical works, and in that most oppressive of tasks, the compiling of a Greek Lexicon, which should be adequate to his renown as a Greek scholar. His physical strength was evidently unequal to such accumulated pressure. He was a man of prodigious attainments in languages, and in the science of language. In these he was aided by his wonderful powers of memory. The dates, names, and minutest details of history were ever present to his mind, and he could illustrate a philological argument by instant quotations from the most recondite Greek plays and treatises, with as much facility as if they were the popular ballads of his country. His contributions to classical literature and education are numerous and invaluable. He was not so successful as a schoolmaster as might have been expected. — *Bury and Norwich Post.*

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

OSBORNE.—February 8, the wife of Mr. J. S. Osborne, High-street, Clapham, of a son.
CHARLES.—February 11, at Pond House, Clapton, Mrs. Robert Charles, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BRIMBLE—TOMKINS.—February 6, at the Tabernacle, Bristol, by the Rev. J. Glendinning, William, youngest son of Mr. John Brimble, of Whitcomb, to Leah, only surviving daughter of Mr. Joseph Tomkins, of Bishopstoke.
COX—DRAPER.—February 7, at the Congregational Chapel, Hungerford, by the Rev. Theo. Davies, Mr. John Jukes Cox, of Hungerford, to Jane, daughter of Mr. Bodman Draper, of the former place.
ABRAHAM—LEWIS.—February 12, at Albany Chapel, Stoke-Newington, by the Rev. George Smith, Mr. John Abraham, builder, of Poplar, to Miss Hannah Maria Lewis, youngest daughter of Mr. W. Lewis, Shacklewell.
BROWNE—JENKINS.—February 12, at Trinity Chapel, Poplar, by the Rev. George Smith, Mr. Henry Browne, of Stratford-le-Avo, to Miss Sarah Jenkins, of Poplar.
COOK—MATHER.—February 10, at the Congregational Chapel, Little Lever, by the Rev. E. Pickford, Mr. William Cook, of Alton, daughter of the late Mr. James Mather, both of Little Lever.
YOUNG—PENNYFEATHER.—February 13, at Friars-street Chapel, Sudbury, by the Rev. Joseph Steer, Alexander, son of the late James Young, Esq., of Glasgow, to Louisa Martha, eldest daughter of the late William Pennyfeather, Esq., of Romford, Essex.
SIMPSON—HOLDEN.—February 13, at Radnor-street Chapel, Hulse, by the Rev. G. Curdock, Mr. Henry Simpson, to Ann, only daughter of Mr. William Holden, both of Manchester.
STATHAM—WOOD.—February 13, at Bond-street Chapel, Leicester, by the Rev. J. Barker, L.L.B., Mr. George William Statham, of Uttoxeter, to Anne Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. William Wood, of Leicester.
STOCKBRIDGE—ALDRED.—February 14, at St. Mark's, Kensington, William, eldest son of the late Mr. William Stockbridge, of Kensington-green, to Maria, youngest daughter of the late Mr. James Aldred, of St. Martin's-lane.
JESPER—CHIMES.—February 14, at the Friends' Meeting House, Morley, near Wilslow, Cheshire, Charles Richard Jesper, of Preston, cotton manufacturer, to Hannah Wright, only surviving daughter of Joseph Chimes, of Fulshaw, near Alderley.

DEATHS.

KLOCKERS.—December 16, at Shanghai, aged thirty-five, Emily Page, wife of the Rev. H. Z. Klockers, Baptist missionary, and eldest daughter of Lindsay Winterbotham, Esq., of Stroud, Gloucestershire.
BALL.—February 6, at his residence, Newton-le-Willows, the Rev. William Spencer Ball, Congregational minister, aged forty-six.
STANLEY.—February 11, at Bradford, Mrs. Ann Stanley, in the eightieth year of her age, for more than forty years a consistent Wesleyan.
DAVIES.—February 11, James Davies, of Wallingford, aged twenty-six years. He was a useful and much-esteemed Christian. His end was peace.
SARL.—February 12, at Chester Cottage, Upper Tulse-hill, Surrey, Ann, the beloved wife of John Sarl, in the eighty-first year of her age.
FLOWER.—February 14, at Wells, Somerset, the Rev. John Flower, sen., formerly of Titchfield, Hampshire, aged eighty-three years.
ADSHED.—February 15, Mr. Councillor Adshed, of Oak Bank, Withington, near Manchester, aged sixty-one.
BURNETT.—February 16, at Chichester, Sir William Burnett, M.D., K.C.B., &c., late Director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy, aged eighty-two.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The directors of the Bank of England, at their weekly court on Thursday, raised the minimum rate of discount from 7 per cent., at which it was fixed on the 7th January, to 8. The movement, not being generally expected, excited considerable surprise in all circles. According to rumour the minority at the Bank Board upon the division respecting the propriety of advancing the rate to 8 per cent was larger than is usual upon these occasions, and comprised some of the most respected and experienced members. As to the considerations by which the majority were guided, it is believed that, though the demand for silver for exportation formed a weighty element, their decision was chiefly based upon an apprehended resumption of the flow of gold to America, and upon the reappearance of the drain of bullion from this country which has been temporarily, but only temporarily, checked by the high rate already adopted, taken in connexion with the circumstances which show that the causes of that drain are still in operation. The announcement was followed by a fall in Consols of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., which was recovered on the following day. On Monday the Funds were steady, the closing prices being the same as those of Saturday.

To-day the improvement of yesterday has been maintained; very little business, however, has been reported either for investment or speculation, and continued quietude is therefore perceptible. Consols

are 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ for Money, and 92 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ for Account. The New Threes and Reduced are 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ 91 $\frac{1}{2}$. Long Annuitants, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$. Exchequer Bills, 9s. to 4s. dis. Bank Stock, 238 $\frac{1}{2}$ 240. India Stock, 221; ditto, 5 per Cent., 100 100 $\frac{1}{2}$; ditto 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent., Enforced Paper, 101; ditto Debentures, 95 $\frac{1}{2}$; ditto Bonds 15s. dis. India New Scrip, 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ 100 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The Money Market is still comparatively quiet, and some first-class securities, with only a short period to run, have been negotiated on rather lower terms. The banks and discount houses, however, continue very reserved, and do not appear at all anxious to extend their operations.

In the Foreign Stock Market the dealings are to a fair extent, and prices show very little change.

The transactions in the Railway Share Market have not been very extensive, and the variations in prices unimportant. Eastern Counties have declined to 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ 49 $\frac{1}{2}$; and South Westerns to 94. Great Westerns have advanced to 70 $\frac{1}{2}$. Lancashire and Yorkshire to 111 $\frac{1}{2}$ 112 $\frac{1}{2}$. Midlands to 113 $\frac{1}{2}$. North Eastern, Berwick, to 102 $\frac{1}{2}$; and South Eastern to 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ 86 $\frac{1}{2}$. In the Foreign Market no dealings of importance have been recorded, and prices are nominally a shade flatter. The Colonial lines are dull. Great Western of Canada remain at 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, and Grand Trunk of Canada have receded to 22. East Indian to 98 $\frac{1}{2}$, and Great Indian Peninsula to 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 96.

Joint Stock Bank and Miscellaneous Shares show very little variation in prices. London and Westminster have receded to 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ 61 $\frac{1}{2}$. London Chartered of Australia realised 23, and Union of Australia have improved to 39 $\frac{1}{2}$. Crystal Palace Stock is steady at 31. English and Australian Copper at 24 3 $\frac{1}{2}$. Red Sea Telegraph realise 18; and Royal Mail Steam, 49 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Several additional failures are announced of Greek houses in the Levant trade, but it is not believed that the liabilities are very important, while in some cases a resumption of business is considered not improbable.

The clever manner in which the directors of the Commercial Bank of London succeeded in making arrangements for the transfer of their business to the London and Westminster Bank, before the publication of the circumstances relating to the defalcations of their ledger clerk at the West-end Branch, has received general approbation in monetary and mercantile channels.

The accounts of the state of trade are becoming more unfavourable. What with the high rate of money, uncertainty as to the future course of the market, the check to business with America, and the failures in the Greek and Levant trades, commercial enterprise is becoming discouraged. The only improvement observable is in the hosiery and hardware branches. The cotton manufacturing interest, long exceptionally prosperous, is now beginning to suffer. The suspension of work by 10,000 or 15,000 operatives at Blackburn and the neighbourhood is a sign of the times. The latest accounts from Manchester state that the rise in the Bank rate seems to have caused a more than usual degree of perplexity and embarrassment in most quarters, and led to so complete a suspension of operations that nothing like regular quotations are attempted. This account applies to all classes of goods, and the little business previously doing in yarns is also at an end.

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

As Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, Feb. 13.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued .. £25,226,095 Government Debt £11,015,106
Other Securities .. 3,459,900
Gold Bullion .. 9,560,297
Silver Bullion .. 1,232,363

£25,226,095 £25,317,680

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital £14,555,900 Government Securities .. £8,444,778
Reserve .. 3,499,168 Other Securities .. 26,728,396
Public Deposits .. 4,700,293 Notes .. 5,435,845
Other Deposits .. 12,161,148 Gold & Silver Coin .. 830,327
Seven Day and other .. 615,735

£25,529,344 £25,529,244

Feb. 14, 1861. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, Feb. 15, 1861.

BANKRUPTS.

BROOK, G., Canterbury, boot manufacturer, February 27, March 27.
NICKOLL, J., and NORTH, R. F., Bishopgate-street-within, tailor brokers, February 27, March 27.
BOUGHNEY, J. S., Great Tower-street, wholesale tea-dealer, February 27, March 27.
WILLIAMS, W. H., Plaistow, apothecary, February 26, March 26.
SMITH, A., Paragon-buildings, New Kent-road, engineer, February 27, April 1.
NEMANN, E. J., Newman-street, Oxford-street, picture dealer, February 28, March 28.
DRUMMOND, R. H. W., Old Ford, Bow, contractor, February 28, March 28.
ROBERTS, J. S., Birmingham, factor, March 1 and 22.
BURROWS, G., Nottingham, lace manufacturer, February 28, March 21.
DANIEL, W., Penyarden, near Merthyr Tydvil, innkeeper, February 26, March 26.
FERGUSON, J., Stonehouse, draper, February 25, April 8.
HOGG, W., Lapford, Devon-shire, buyer of medicine, February 28, April 11.
ROBINSON, B., Huddersfield, cloth merchant, February 28, March 21.
M'ILLAN, A., and BLACKBURN, W., Star-court, Broad-street, Cheapside, woollen warehousemen, February 28, March 22.
CARLYLE, J., Liverpool, Haendraper, February 27, March 10.
HOWARTH, T., and CROFTSHAW, W., Warrington, calico manufacturers, March 1 and 21.

Tuesday, Feb. 19, 1861.

BANKRUPTS.

SMITH, J. A. G., Basinghall-street, auctioneer, March 5, April 9.
FINCH, W., Braitwell, Yorkshire, grocer, March 5, April 6.
THORNTON, J., Snelton, Nottingham, lace-dresser, March 7 and 21.
RIGBY, MARTHA, Leamington, Warwickshire, lace manufacturer, March 4 and 25.
BUTCHER, G., East-street, Old Kent-road, boot and shoe manufacturer, March 5, April 9.
SMITH, A., Paragon-buildings, New Kent-road, engineer, February 27, April 8.
PADDY, E., 4, Amelia-place, Brompton, draper, March 1, April 8.
DARLINGTON, T., Salep, innkeeper, March 1 and 23.
BROWN, W., Wilts, butcher, March 4, April 8.
DUNCLEY, B. F., Kettering, Northamptonshire, grocer, February 28, March 28.
BURRELL, R., and BURRELL, J., No. 1, Old Change, warehousemen, March 1, April 1.

STATISTICS AS TO THE CURABILITY OF CONSUMPTION.—In an able paper on the Statistics of Medical Science, the late Dr. Alison, of Edinburgh, asserts that "One fact, recently ascertained on so large a scale as to leave no doubt of its truth, is the good effect of Cod Liver Oil in tubercular diseases, including pulmonary consumption, provided only that it can be retained on the stomach to the extent of an ounce and a half or two ounces per day. This essential assimilating property is remarkably and peculiarly possessed by Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, which all medical experience shows may be continuously administered for a long period without inconvenience, and until the desired effect is accomplished." Dr. Sheppard says: "It has the rare excellence of being well borne and assimilated by stomachs which reject the ordinary oils;" and Dr. Wandby thus testifies to its efficacy in his own case: "I can take Dr. de Jongh's Oil without difficulty or dislike, and with as little inconvenience as water alone. Not only in my own case, but in many others I have seen, it has caused an improvement of chest symptoms, and an increase of weight, so soon and so lastingly, as to be quite remarkable. I believe Dr. de Jongh's Oil to be the most valuable remedy we possess for chronic and constitutional disease."—[Advertisement.]

PRIEHAARD'S PILLS.—The strongest proof of the valuable qualities of these medicines is the high estimation in which they are held by those who have once tried them, and which is testified by the numerous letters daily received by the proprietor, containing the highest eulogiums of their beneficial and restorative effects. Both pills may be taken together if occasion requires; and for further particulars read carefully the directions which accompany each package.—Address, 65, Charing-cross, London. May be had of all medicine vendors.—[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT ALWAYS RIGHT.—A great and precious property possessed by Holloway's inestimable remedies is that no skill or experience is required for their successful administration. No education or intelligence is necessary for using them with advantage beyond the capacity of understanding the plain and intelligible "instructions for guidance" accompanying each box and pot of the medicaments. For the cure of all internal and external ailments Professor Holloway has beneficially placed such printed rules around his remedies that error is impossible after they have once been read with attention. In these Pills there is nothing nauseous to the taste or trying to the most tender age or delicate constitution, in the Ointment nothing to annoy the most sensitive skin.—[Advt.]

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Feb. 18.

The foreign supplies last week were—Wheat, 1,430 qrs from Cronstadt, 2,785 qrs Holland, 473 qrs Antwerp, 1,137 qrs from Rouen, 1,900 qrs Constantinople, 1,915 qrs Odessa, 1,450 qrs from Hamburg, 450 qrs Hamburg, 5,390 qrs Constantinople, 2,100 qrs Sullia. Oats, 2,290 qrs from Maastricht, 2,065 qrs Denmark, 2,619 qrs Holland, 720 qrs Antwerp, 3,600 qrs Odessa, 600 qrs coastwise. Tares, 395 qrs from Hamburg, 80 qrs coastwise. Flour, 270 sacks from Hamburg. The supply of English wheat at this day's market was short, and the arrivals of foreign in the past week have been moderate, but the sale of either English or foreign was not active to-day, though for good samples fully last Monday's prices were made. Flour went off steadily and without change of price. Fine barley firm, but in other descriptions little doing. Beans and peas without alteration. The arrivals of oats were small, and good corn realised full prices. Linseed and cakes firm. Tares slow sale, but not cheaper. In cloverseeds little doing.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat	s. s.	Wheat	s. s.
Essex and Kent, Red 42 to 64		Dantzic ..	68 to 72
Ditto White ..	44 70	Konigsberg, Red ..	60 70
Linco., Norfolk, and		Pomeranian, Red ..	66 68
Yorkshire Red ..	— —	Rostock ..	66 68
Scotch ..	— —	Danish and Holstein ..	60 64
Rye ..	34 36	East Friesland ..	60 62
Barley, English ..	30 32	Petersburg ..	54 58
Scotch ..	32 34	Riga and Aichangel ..	— —
Malt (pale) ..	64 70	Polish Odessa ..	52 56
Beans, mazaan ..	88 50	Marianopol ..	56 58
Ticks ..	— —	Taganrog ..	— —
Harrow ..	— —	Egyptian ..	42 44
Pigeon ..	— —	American (U.S.) ..	56 62
Peas, White ..	44 46	Barley, Pomeranian ..	50 52
Grey ..	40 42	Konigsberg ..	— —
Maple ..	40 42	Danish ..	32 34
Boilers ..	— —	East Friesland ..	28 30
Tares (English new) ..	56 60	Egyptian ..	29 32
Foreign ..	— —	Odessa ..	28 32
Oats (English new) ..	27 29	Beans—	
Flour, town made, per		Horse ..	36 42
Sack of 280 lbs ..	54 57	Pigeon ..	44 46
Linseed, English ..	— —	Egyptian ..	38 42
Baltic ..	56 58	Peas, White ..	44 46
Black Sea ..	56 58	Oats—	
Hempseed ..	46 48	Dutch ..	30 37
Canaryseed ..	50 60	Jahde ..	19 26
Cloverseed, per cwt. of		Danish ..	19 24
112 lbs. English ..	— —	Danish, Yellow feed ..	22 25
German ..	— —	Swedish ..	24 27
French ..	— —	Petersburg ..	24 27
American ..	— —	Flour, per bar. of 196 lbs.	— —
Linseed Cakes, 12 10s to 13 10s		New York ..	29 33
Rape Cakes, 3 0s to 6 10s per ton		Spanish, per sack ..	— —
Rape Seed 30 0s to 35 0s per last		Carawayseed, per cwt.	28 32

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis, are from 8d to 9d; household ditto, 6d to 8d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, Feb. 18.

There was a full average time-of-year supply of foreign stock in our market to-day, in, for the most part, good saleable condition. Sales progressed slowly, and prices had a drooping tendency. The arrivals of beasts from our own grazing districts were seasonably good, and of full average quality. Although the attendance of buyers was somewhat numerous, the beef trade was in a very sluggish state, at prices barely equal to Monday last. However, the primest Scots and crosses realised 4s 10d per 5lbs. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, we received 1,400 Scots, crosses, and shorthorns; from other parts of England, 1,000 various breeds; and from Scotland 130 Scots and crosses. We had a full average number of sheep in the pens, and most breeds came to hand in very middling condition. The mutton trade was heavy, and prices gave way from 2d to 4d per 5lbs. The top figure for the best Downs was 4s 10d per 5lbs. There were about 300 shorn sheep in the market, and which sold at 1s

per 8lbs beneath those in the wool. The lamb trade has not yet fairly commenced. Calves were in short supply and fair request at full prices; the prime veal realised 8s 6d per 8lbs. Although the supply of pigs was not so extensive, the pork trade ruled heavy, at barely last week's quotations.

Per 8lbs. to sink the O.M.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Inf. coarse beasts	3	0	3	4	Pr. coarse woolled	4	10	5	6
Second quality	3	6	4	0	Prime Southdown	5	8	5	10
Prime large oxen	4	2	4	6	Lge. coarse calves	4	8	5	2
Prime Scots, &c.	4	8	4	10	Prime small	5	4	5	8
Coarse inf. sheep	3	8	4	0	Large hogs	4	0	4	6
Second quality	4	2	4	6	Neatm. porkers	4	8	5	0
Suckling calves, 10s to 22s. Quarter-oldstore pigs, 23s to 30s each.									

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Feb. 18.

The supplies of each kind of meat are moderate. Prime beef, mutton, and veal move off steadily at full quotations; but inferior qualities are very inactive, at our quotations.

Per 8lbs by the carcass.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Inferior beef	3	0	3	4	Small pork	4	8	5	0
Middling ditto	3	6	3	8	Inf. mutton	3	8	4	4
Prime large do.	3	10	4	0	Middling ditto	4	6	4	8
Do. small do.	4	2	4	4	Prime ditto	4	10	5	0
Large pork	4	0	4	6	Veal	4	0	5	0

PRODUCE MARKET, MINING-LANE, Feb. 19.

TEA.—A very limited amount of business has been done, and prices have undergone no material alteration.

SUGAR.—The market has been quiet, and prices are steady. In the refined market dried goods have been dealt in at slightly easier terms.

COFFEE.—No business of importance has been reported. The stocks on hand, compared with those of the same period of last year, show a falling off of about 250 tons.

RICE.—The market has remained very quiet and prices are unaltered.

SALTETTER.—The deals have been restricted, but the fine descriptions have slightly improved in value.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, Feb. 16.—Supplies of winter greens are improving both in quantity and quality. Continental contributions also continue to be imported. Pine apples and grapes have altered but little since our last. Oranges still make their appearance, at about last week's rates. Good cobs may be had at from 1s to 1s 6d per lb. Cornish brocoli is now arriving in crates, and in excellent condition; good single heads of it realise from 2d and 4d each. Asparagus, French beans, and new potatoes may also be had. Cucumbers are scarce. Cut flowers chiefly consist of Orchids, Lily of the Valley, Chinese Primulas, Violets, Mignonette, Heather, and Roses.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Feb. 18.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 1,513 firkins butter, and 2,943 bales bacon; and from foreign ports 16,277 casks butter, 318 bales and 536 boxes bacon. In the Irish butter market during the last week the business transacted was quite of a retail character, the dealers purchasing merely from hand to mouth, at irregular prices according to quality. The best descriptions of foreign met a fair sale. The bacon market ruled quiet, dealers purchasing sparingly, as they are in want; and prices range from 80s to 64s landed, according to quality, weights, &c.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Feb. 18.—Good supplies of potatoes have come to hand by railway as well as by land-carriage. Generally speaking, the trade rules heavy. The following are the prices:—York flukes, 180s to 160s; Scotch Regents, 100s to 120s; Ditto cups, 10s to 110s; Ditto rocks, 95s to 105s; Dunbar Regents, 160s to 180s.

SEEDS, Monday, Feb. 18.—During the past week there has been no alteration in the trade for seeds. Fine qualities of red and white seeds are in request at full prices, but with few samples offering. Trefoils are fully as dear. Spring tares meet a fair demand.

HOPS, Monday, Feb. 18.—Our market remains in a very languid state, and the business effected is of the most limited character. The following are the current rates:—Mid and East Kent, 80s, 140s, 200s; West of Kent, 60s, 120s, 180s; Sussex, 60s, 90s, 140s; Yearlings, 80s, 120s, 190s. The imports of foreign hops into London last week were 250 bales from New York, and 8 from Antwerp.

WOOL, Monday, Feb. 18.—Since our last report the amount of business doing in all kinds of English wool is only moderate, and to have forced sales lower rates must have been submitted to, notwithstanding that the manufacturers hold very light stocks, and that the supply on offer is comparatively small. The export trade is much restricted.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c.—Saturday, Feb. 16.—The market for flax is still without activity, yet prices are fairly supported. All kinds of hemp are a slow inquiry, and prices are lower Petersburg clean being quoted at 32 to 32½ 10s per ton. On the whole, the demand for jute and coir goods has been steady, at full quotations.

OIL, Monday, Feb. 18.—For linseed oil there is steady demand, both for home use and for export, at 28s 3d to 28s 6d per cwt. on the spot. Rape is a slight improvement in price, but olive barely maintains previous rates. Cocoa-nut and palm the transactions are of a retail nature, at further reduced rates. Sperma has fallen to 104½, but common fish oils rule about stationary in value. Spirits of turpentine is steady at 81s to 82s, rough qualities 78s 3d.

COALS, Monday, Feb. 18.—Market heavy, at Friday's rates. No arrivals of best coals for to-day's sale. Kellie 21s, Eden 20s 6d, Hollywell 18s, Killingworth East 16s, Hartleys 17s, Tanfields 16s 3d. Fresh arrivals 23, left from last day 11—total 38.

TALLOW, Monday, Feb. 18.—A moderate business is doing in our market to-day, yet prices are well supported. P.Y.C. is quoted at 60s per cwt on the spot. Rough fat is 3s 1½d per 8lbs.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Stock.....	Casks. 11300	Casks. 20895	Casks. 27042	Casks. 31823	Casks. 71109
Price of Yellow Candle..	60s 0d 63s 9d	52s 6d 60s 6d	61s 6d 60s 0d	to do	to do
Delivery last Week	70s 0d 70s 0d	60s 0d 60s 0d	60s 0d 60s 0d	60s 0d 60s 0d	60s 0d 60s 0d
Ditto from the 1st of June..	89201	85149	80604	64721	63634
Arrived last Week	1880	920	547	181	572
Ditto from the 1st of June..	83574	92862	90073	86087	107449
Price of Town Tallow	59s 9d 55s 6d	54s 3d 61s 9d	61s 9d 60s 3d		

Advertisements.

BEST SETS OF TEETH.—EDWD. MILES and SON, SURGEON-DENTISTS, 15, LIVERPOOL-STREET, Bishopsgate Church, E.C., encourage their Patients and Medical Friends, to whose kind patronage they have been so largely indebted for the last thirty years, still to avail themselves of the superiority of their BEST SETS OF TEETH, every description of which they adapt without pain, and without or with springs. Best Stopping with Gold, &c. Extraction for Toothache almost entirely avoided. Extracts from E. Miles and Son's two-shilling book—which is an original work on the teeth—setting forth the essential importance of true and pure work for the mouth, and many other valuable hints to the suffering and toothless, can be had gratis, per stamped envelope, or at their residence, 15, LIVERPOOL-STREET, BISHOPSGATE CHURCH, E.C.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

NEWLY-INVENTED APPLICATION OF PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.

MR. EPHRAIM MOSELY,

SURGEON-DENTIST,

9 LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE, SOLE INVENTOR AND PATENTER.

A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of

CHEMICALLY-PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER,

in lieu of the gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features:—

All sharp edges are avoided; no spring wires, or fastenings are required; a greatly-increased freedom of suction is supplied; a natural elasticity hitherto wholly unattainable; and a fit perfected with the most unerring accuracy, are secured, while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums.

The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically-prepared India-rubber, and, as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation.

Teeth filled with gold, and Mr. Ephraim Mosely's Enamel Cement, the only stopping that will not become discoloured, particularly recommended for front teeth.

9, GROSVENOR-STREET (W.), LONDON;

14, GAY-STREET, BATH; and

10, ELDON-SQUARE, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

TEETH!—MR. MAURICE'S MINERAL

TEETH and FLEXIBLE GUMS are universally recognised as being superior to any other Artificial Teeth in Europe for their wonderful imitation, beauty, durability, use, as well as economy. No Springs, nor any painful operation whatever required. From 5s. per Tooth; or 2l. 10s. an Upper or Lower Set.

Mr. MAURICE, Surgeon-Dentist, 316, Regent-street, opposite the Polytechnic.

JOHN GOSNELL AND CO.'S

CHERRY TOOTH-PASTE is greatly

superior to any Tooth-powder, gives the Teeth a pearl-like whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Sold by all chemists and perfumers throughout the kingdom. Price 1s. 6d. per pot.

Manufactory, 12, Three King-court, Lombard-street, London.

PURE HEAD NERVOUS AND MENTAL

SUFFERINGS (as depression, giddiness, headache, groundless fears, indigestion, blood to the head, sleeplessness, loss of memory, fear of insanity, &c., &c.) effectually CURED by Rev. Dr. W. W. MOSELEY, 18, Bloomsbury-street, Bedford-square, London. Out of 40,000 applicants, 50 are not known to be uncured who have followed his advice. Means of cure sent to all parts.—TWELVE CHAPTERS ON NERVOUS, MIND, and HEAD COMPLAINTS (called by Professor Savage, Surgeon, "the best book we have on Nervousness") franked for 13 stamps.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S ORIGINAL AMERICAN SASSAPARILLA.

The noblest preparation of this invaluable root ever discovered, introduced into England in 1851, and proved by experience to be the great purifier of the human blood—unparalleled in efficacy to invigorate the constitution by eradicating all impurities from the system. It affords the greatest relief in all cases arising from irregular or obstructed perspiration, colds, &c., and all cutaneous disorders, giving a clear and healthy appearance to the skin. Its unique character and agreeable flavour render it a plus ultra in medicine, or Nature's true remedy, thus showing how fallacious was the system of "BLOOD LETTING" at every change of season, (as was the practice of our ancestors) when resort could be had to such efficacious remedies as prescribed by the Old Doctor.

Half Pint, 2s. 6d.; Pint, 4s.; Small Quarts, 4s. 6d.; Quarts, 7s. 6d.; Mammoth, 11s.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SASSAPARILLA

PILLS.

These Pills, composed entirely of American vegetable products, exert a most salutary influence over the system, and are instrumental in removing many obstinate and long-standing complaints. Their truly wonderful efficacy is proved by the daily increasing demand for them. Mildly aperient, cleansing the blood, promoting appetite, restoring vigour to the system, free from anything of an injurious tendency, and greatly enhancing the pleasures of life.

In Boxes 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S ALL-HEALING

OINTMENT

Is unlike any other in its action or its effects, cleansing first, and then healing. No wound, eruption of the skin, or scrofulous development, but yields to it when properly applied. It is the most universal remedy for burns, scalds, &c., ever discovered. No family should be without it. Emigrants especially should take a supply. Extended particulars of these extraordinary American medicines may be procured of all agents in London and the country.

In Boxes 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

DEAN, STHEL, and CO., 131, FLEET-STREET, E.C.,

LONDON.

Sole Importers and Proprietors.

. Carriage free to any part on receipt of stamps.

RIMMEL'S PERFUMED VALENTINE OF

the LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS, beautifully illustrated, price 1s., by post for Fourteen stamps.

RIMMEL'S NEW PERFUME, for the Ball-room, the Magenta, price 2s. 6d.

Sold by all the trade—Rimmel, Perfumer, 96, Strand, and 24, Cornhill, and at Paris.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple but certain Remedy for indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful and beneficial that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengtheners of the Human Stomach." "Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of twenty years. Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, in every town in the Kingdom.

CAUTION.

Be sure to ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase any of the various imitations which have sprung up in consequence of the success of "NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

A BOON TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

TWENTY THOUSAND COPIES OF A MEDICAL BOOK for gratuitous circulation. HENRY SMITH, Doctor of Medicine of the University of Jena, &c., who has devoted fifteen years to the study and treatment of Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, and Indigestion, will send free, for the benefit of Nervous Sufferers, a copy of the NEW MEDICAL GUIDE, containing his highly successful mode of treatment. Post free to any address on receipt of a stamped directed envelope.

Address, Dr. H. Smith, 8, Burton-crescent, Tavistock-square, London, W.

HAIR DESTROYER for removing super-

fluous hair on the face, neck, and arms. This great disfigurement of female beauty is effectually removed by this article, which is easily applied, and certain in effect. In Boxes, with directions for use, 3s. 6d. each. Sent free to any railway station, and may be had of Perfumers and Chemists, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road.

BALDNESS PREVENTED.—GILLING-

WATER'S QUININE POMADE prepared with cantharides restores the hair in all cases of sudden baldness, or bald patches where no visible signs of roots exist, and prevents the hair falling off. In bottles 3s. 6d. and 6s. 6d. each. May be had of all Chemists and Perfumers, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station in the kingdom in cases, 3s. 6d., 6s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!

GILLINGWATER'S ATRAPILATORY is the best Hair Dye in England. Grey, red, or rusty hair dyed instantly a beautiful and natural brown or black without the least injury to hair or skin, and the ill effects of bad dyes remedied. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute, and by the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station in the kingdom in cases, 3s. 6d., 6s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHURCHER'S

TOILET CREAM maintains its superiority as an economical article for perfuming, beautifying, and enriching the hair. Price, in jars, 1s.; in bottles, for exportation, 1s. 6d.; and in large stoppered bottles, for families, 6s. Hovenden's Extract of Rosemary is a most healthy wash for the hair, and is delightful to use in warm weather—price 1s. and 2s. 6d. per bottle. Sold by Hairdressers; and R. Hovenden, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W., and 57 and 58, Crown-street, Finsbury, E.C.

N.B.—R. H. has accepted the agency for Biqueux's Melanogen, the best French Hair Dye, price 6s. and 10s. 6d. R. H. is a Wholesale Dealer in all goods used and sold by Hairdressers.

GOUT and RHEUMATISM.—The excru-

ciating pain of gout or rheumatism relieved in two hours, and cured in a few days, by BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS. They require neither attention nor confinement, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part. Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe "Thomas Frost, 229, Strand, London," on the Government stamp. Price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

LIVER COMPLAINTS, BILE, and INDI-

GESTION CURED WITHOUT MERCURY.

There are only TWO MEDICINES KNOWN which really act upon the Liver; one is Mercury in the form of Blue Pill or Calomel; the other is Dandelion. But if the Public knew the thousands of people whose constitutions have been broken down by Mercury, Calomel, or Blue Pill, they would be persuaded to take no other Aperient than

DR. KING'S DANDELION AND QUININE LIVER

PILLS.

which act gently and very efficaciously upon the liver, liberate bile, disperse wind, and strengthen the whole frame. They are prepared from the Prescription of a Physician of twenty years standing, and are not like a Quack Medicine by unskilful men. There is no fear of cold as with all other Bile Pills. They are the best remedy for bile, indigestion, and torpid liver, wind, costiveness, piles, sickness, fainting, debility of the stomach, furred tongue, unpleasant taste of mouth, nausea and giddiness in the head, fluttering of the heart, and nervous debility.

Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d., for Dr. King, at 10, Hungerford-street, London.

Agents—Barclay, 96, Farringdon-street; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's-churchyard; Butler, 4, St. Paul's-churchyard; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Hannay, Oxford-street; and all Medicine Vendors.

BUTTER.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT

LEVER TRUSS, requiring no effort spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—*Charles and John Smith.*

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—William Ferguson, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. G. Guthrie, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Magdalen Hospital; T. Blizard Owing, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luise, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss (which cannot fail to sit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer.

Mr. WHITE, 228, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

Price of a Single Truss, 10s., 21s., 30s. 6d., and 51s. 6d. Postage, 1s.

Price of a Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 8d. Postage, 1s. 6d.

Price of an Umbilical Truss, 42s. and 52s. Postage, 1s. 10d.

Post-office Orders to be made payable to John White, Post Office, Piccadilly.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c.

The material of which these are made is recommended by the faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of WEAKNESS, and swelling of the LEGS, VARI- COSE VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price from 7s. 5d. to 10s. each. Postage 6d.

John White, Manufacturer, 228, Piccadilly, London.

SEWING MACHINES.

Dress and Mantle Makers, Drapers, and Families, are informed that W. F. THOMAS and CO., the original PATENTEES, have constructed a NEW MACHINE especially for their use. The stitching produced (alike on both sides of the material), is the same as that made by the more expensive machines manufactured by W. F. Thomas and Co., and of which so large a number has been sold within the last few years. Price complete, 10l.

The Machines may be seen at 66, Newgate-street, London; 131, Market-street, Manchester; and 54, Union-passage, New street, Birmingham.

THE BEST and CHEAPEST TEAS and COFFEES in ENGLAND are at all times to be OBTAINED OF PHILLIPS and COMPANY, Tea Merchants, 8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, LONDON, E.C.

Good strong useful Congou Tea...	2s. 6d., 2s. 8d., 2s. 10d., 3s., 3s. 2d., and 3s. 4d.
Rich Souchong Tea	3s. 6d., 3s. 8d., 3s. 10d., and 4s.
Pure Coffee	1s. 0d., 1s. 2d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 6d., and 1s. 8d.

A Price Current Free. Sugars at Market Prices.

PHILLIPS and CO. send ALL GOODS CARRIAGE FREE, by their own Vans, within Eight Miles of No. 8, King William-street, City; and send Teas, Coffees, and Spices, Carriage Free to any Railway Station or Market Town in England, to the value of 40s. or upwards.

WEBSTER'S CELEBRATED GOOD AND PURE TEAS, on comparison, will prove very superior to those hitherto advertised as best.

Very Superior Black Tea, 3s., 3s. 2d., and 3s. 4d. Choice, 2s. 6d. Very Choice, 3s. 8d. The very Best Black Tea Imported, 4s. per lb.—Good Coffee, 1s. 1d. Superior, 1s. 2d. Choice Mocha Coffee, 1s. 3d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 6d. The very Best Old Mocha, 1s. 8d.

OBSERVE!—WEBSTER BROTHERS quote such prices only as the quality justifies them in recommending, and those spoken of as Best are the Best, and better cannot be obtained.

A SAMPLE CHEST forwarded carriage free to any part of England, containing

6 lb. of very Choice Souchong .. 3s. 8d. £1 2 0	1 lb. of Best Bermuda Arrowroot.. 1s. 4d. £0 1 4
1 lb. of very Choice Gunpowder .. 4s. 6d. 0 4 6	1 lb. of Best Mustard 1s. 6d. 0 1 6
2 lb. of the Best Congou Tea .. 3s. 4d. 0 6 8	
3 lb. of Choice Mocha Coffee .. 1s. 6d. 0 4 6	£2 0 6

WEBSTER BROTHERS pay carriage on all Orders for Teas, Coffees, and Spices, amounting to £2 and upwards, to any part of England, and deliver goods carriage free, with their own carts, to all parts of London daily.

A Price Current, containing a List of Prices of Teas, Coffees, Spices, Sugars, Fruit, &c., sent post free on application to

WEBSTER BROTHERS, 39, MOORGATE-STREET, CITY, LONDON, E.C.

EAU-DEVIE.—This pure PALE BRANDY, though only 12s. per gallon, is demonstrated, upon analysis, to be peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior to recent importations of veritable Cognac. In French bottles, 38s. per dozen; or securely packed in a case for the country, 39s.

HENRY BRETT and Co., Old Fumival's Distillery, Holborn. To be obtained only at their Distillery.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY VERSUS COGNAC BRANDY.

This celebrated old IRISH WHISKY rivals the finest French brandy. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome. Sold in bottles, 3s. 8d. each, at most of the respectable retail houses in London; by the appointed agents in the principal towns in England; or wholesale at 8, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, W. Observe the red seal, pink label, and cork, branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

FURTHER REDUCTION of the WINE DUTIES.—MARSHALL and SON respectfully invite attention to their new Revised List of Prices, which they forward post free on application. They are now selling an excellent BURGUNDY ST. GEORGE, and a really good sound CLARET, at 18s. per dozen. Bottles included. Also, first quality CHAMPAGNE, at 60s. per dozen. Railway carriage paid upon 5l. worth and upwards.

MARSHALL and SON, Foreign Wine and Spirit Merchants, Purveyors to the Queen, Established A.D. 1819, 20, Strand, London, W.C.

THE CHEAPEST WINES in ENGLAND at Reduced Duty.

FRENCH PORT, 22s. and 24s. per dozen.
CLARET, 24s., 26s., 28s. per dozen.
SHERRY, 21s., 24s., 26s., 28s. per dozen.
PORT, 24s., 26s., 28s. per dozen.
CHAMPAGNE (very superior), 36s. per dozen.
FINEST SCHIEDAM HOLLAND, 28s. per case.
FINE COGNAC BRANDY, 22s. per gallon.
NONPAREIL BRANDY, 15s. per gallon.
COLONIAL WINES, 24s. per dozen.

H. R. WILLIAMS, Importer of Wines and Spirits, 112, Bishopsgate-street Within, City.

SAUCES.—CONNOISSEURS HAVE PRONOUNCED **LEA AND PERRINS** WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

One of the best additions to Soup, Fish, Joint, and Game. The large and increasing demand has caused unprincipled traders to manufacture a spurious article; but the "Genuine" all bear LEA and PERRINS' name on Bottle, Label, and Stopper.

Sold by Grocers and Blackwell, London; and all respectable Olives and Grocers.

Sole Manufacturers—**LEA AND PERRINS, WORCESTER.**

THE BRAHMIN'S ELIXIR of LIFE.—A specific of unfailing efficacy in all cases of NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOSS of MEMORY, DIMNESS of SIGHT, LANGUOR, and WANT of VITAL ENERGY; in short, any of those symptoms which result from loss of nervous power. In all such cases the Brahmin's Elixir of Life will be found an invaluable restorative and re-invigorator of the debilitated constitution.

INDIA is proverbially the land of the lotus-flower and mystery; and the Brahmin and other oriental physicians have for ages succeeded in preserving to themselves the secret of compounding the Elixir. The patentee has, however, at great cost and labour, discovered the secret, and heralds it forth with the firm conviction that it will prove an inestimable boon to the thousands in our land suffering from NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY.

11s. and 53s. per Bottle, with full and explicit Directions.

ADVICE FREE OF CHARGE

with the 53s. bottle; it is packed in boxes, secure from observation, so that it may safely be forwarded to any part of the country.

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